FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

IN THE LEGISLATURE ON THE BILL TO AMEND THE ACT ESTABLISHING THE COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Mr. Speaker: I had intended, sir, when this bill was introduced by the Senator from Berry briefly the reasons which would influence giving the vote which, as a member of North Carolina, I shall feel compelled, in favor of the proposition. It will be seen by the Senate, however, that the Senator from Beaufort has gone over the whole ground by the question before the Senate, and has made a statement of facts, figures, necessary inferences from the Constitution of North Carolina, which must have produced a strong impression upon the minds of all who have heard That Senator, with a degree of ability in the line of argument, which I must be allowed to say, I have rarely heard equalled in the General Assembly of North Carolina, has set the matter in so strong a light, that if ever had existed in my mind, as to the propriety of adopting this measure, that doubt has been completely removed. And, sir, I should have troubled the House with any remarks whatever upon the question under consideration, had it not been for the extraordinary speech which was made on this bill by the Senator from Haywood, Macon and Cherokee. But, sir, it occurred to my mind in listening to the remarks of the Senator on this bill, that a very different feeling from that which should exist in the breast of any Senator in the possession of his. And I felt it a duty, sir, which I owe to the people whom I represent here, as well as to the whole State of North Carolina, occupying a position where I am regarded as being influenced by sectional feelings, either eastern or western to express my dissatisfaction of certain sentiments which fell from that Senator. And in this view, sir, I thought it would not be improper for me to enter into a brief argument to show that the bill now under consideration did not violate any principle of right or justice, but, on the contrary, tended to carry out and substantiate those principles. I believe, sir, that the passage of a bill by the General Assembly of North Carolina establishing a county which does not contain the requisite amount of population is a violation of every principle of justice, and a violation of the Constitution of North Carolina. For what was the Convention of 1835 called? Does any Senator know that prior to the meeting of that Convention each county in the State was represented in the Senate and two members of the House of Commons in the General Assembly? Does not every Senator know that an earnest effort was made against the continuance of this system, and that in obedience to what was believed to be just demand, the Convention agreed to the proposition so far as it related to the House of Commons? Was not this a true reflection of the will of the people? Can any doubt upon the subject? If so, that doubt can be easily removed by a reference to the journal of that case. Why, sir, the only demand ever made, by the people living in Western North Carolina, where the smaller counties are, and the people who voted for the adoption of the Constitution of 1835, and whose delegates voted for the provision upon which the apportionment of the representation of the House of Commons is now made, the only demand made by them was that each county, instead of sending its members to the House of Commons, should be represented in that house in proportion to its population. That was the only claim that was made. The Convention granted its and the present House of Commons, as every gentleman desired, for the purpose of giving a representation to every county of the State. And the Senator from Haywood has, two days ago, asked in all candor, why it has not been replied to, I suppose. Why should not the number be one hundred and twenty, instead of the equality of representation to the county of Wake, containing a population of twenty-three thousand, would send a member to the House of Commons; a departure to my mind of the equality of representation that would prevail if such a state of things existed. Why even as it was, a proposition was made in the Convention, by the gentleman from Greene county, that the House of Commons should consist of only one hundred and twenty members, a number of gentlemen, among whom the distinguished Judge Gaston was one, considered to be the position that unless the House of Commons consisted of an hundred and twenty members, the maximum number expressed in the call of the Convention, instead of producing a fair representation, it would do no such thing. The Convention without any hesitation adopted the maximum number, and fifty for the Senate, providing that the Senate should be apportioned among the different counties in proportion to their population. There was to be a thorough representation among the counties according to population. But, sir, the requirement was that in the Senate should have at least one member in the House of Commons, and that the number of counties should not increase it would, in effect, have embodied that equality of representation in the West so loudly and with so much reason objected. How is it now? Does not every one see that where you establish a principle requiring that it shall contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the population it tends to destroy this equality?—Who can doubt it for a moment? The counties at present in North Carolina are entitled to elect thirty-nine representatives to the House of Commons, and among the counties according to population, so as to produce the equality that did exist at the time of the adoption of the Constitution in 1835. At that time there were only sixty-five members to be apportioned among the different counties. Now there are one hundred and seventeen members, and every bill creating a county with a population less than the ratio tends to destroy the compromise of the Constitution. The East with great magnanimity agreed to what I speak of this question either as an Eastern man. I claim no particular merit as a Western man. I claim only as a North Carolinian. I know no East and no West, and never shall while I continue to be a member of the General Assembly. I speak of the question involving the compromises of the Constitution of the State. I speak of it as involving the rights of the citizens of the West and not otherwise. But, sir, the framers of the Constitution of 1835 requires that every county in the State shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, and that the excess of representatives over the number of counties shall be divided among the counties according to their population, that is to say, whether they contain over the one hundred and twentieth part of the federal population of the State, proved conclusively that it was never intended by the Convention, or by the Constitution which they adopted, that any county should be established containing a less number than the prescribed ratio of federal population. Why, sir, has not the practice been ever since the adjournment of the Convention of 1835, when an application was made for the establishment of a new county, to inquire, have you got the requisite amount of population? And have not gentlemen who were applying for the establishment of such new county always answered in the affirmative, or at least declared that there would be at the time the act was intended to go into effect? I recollect very well that when a proposition was made to establish a certain county in this State, which I will not designate by name, I asked the question distinctly of the member who proposed it, if there was the requisite amount of population to entitle it to a member in the House of Commons, and the answer was, "If it has not now, it will have by the time the apportionment comes to be made." And if any Senator will carry his mind back he will find that on the making of every proposition to establish a new county it has been asserted either that there was enough or that there would be enough by the time the act was intended to go into effect; and when the enumeration was made, it has invariably shown that there never has been enough. One of these small counties showed a population of something over three thousand, when the law required that it should have six thousand two hundred and seventy-nine. It actually had not half enough. Well now as a matter of conscience, I do not assert that members of the Legislature make these statements knowing them to be false; on the contrary I must suppose that they believe them to be true; but it only proves one thing, that they were not well acquainted with the facts of the case, and were mistaken as to the amount of population within the limits of the territory proposed to be erected into a new county, that in fact they knew very little about the country whose interests they were representing. In order to show that I have not made declarations to the Senate without some authority, allow me to read an extract or two from the debates of the Convention which assembled in this City in 1835. I find in a speech made on the question of apportioning representation, which, you will recollect, was the most important question before the Convention, and which excited more feeling than all other questions combined, Judge Gaston said it is no disparagement to other members to say he was the ablest member of the Convention. I took occasion to remark that

"The large Counties soon became more populous, and for a time, there was no difficulty with the Legislature, in dividing them into Counties of smaller and more compact size, when the *wealth* and convenience of their citizens required it."

Now does not this show that this distinguished gentleman, whose opinions were a reflex of the opinions of the Convention, regarded numbers as the chief point to be considered, in order to secure equality of representation? Can any Senator suppose it was ever intended to admit a proposition that would destroy that equality? Why it seems to me too absurd to require serious argument.—But what else have we here in relation to representation? In the same speech to which I have already referred, Judge Gaston says, that "the Senate in our Legislature is intended especially to represent and protect property, and is constituted upon the principle of taxation; and that this principle was in regard to the Senate carried out thoroughly; but that the principle of numbers upon which the House of Commons was based was not carried out thoroughly. It was subjected to an exception very proper in itself, but which practically narrowed the range of its operation.—The provision that every County in the State should have, at least one member, was a very proper provision, and one without which he never could have yielded a cheerful assent to the proposed arrangement, but it was a provision which in practice greatly affected the basis of representation." And the inference is that unless a limit were placed upon the number of Counties it would defeat the object altogether. Now as I have shown, the very spirit of the Constitution was that no County should be formed unless it contained the prescribed number. But, sir, we are told that in the transmontane region there is a large extent of Country where it is exceedingly inconvenient for the citizens of that region to attend the Courts, and where burthens too grievous to be borne are imposed on them, and that it becomes necessary that new Counties should be formed there. What does Judge Gaston say in relation to that Country?

"It should be borne in mind too," says the distinguished Judge, "that there is a large territory within the limits of the State, occupied by the Cherokees, to which the Indian title must be extinguished within a year or two. When this territory shall be given up to us, it will sustain a population sufficient for several Counties; and as the number of our Legislature which we now establish, is not to change, it should be made large enough to be accommodated to the then increased number of our people."

Now what is the evident meaning of this, but that when the Indian titles came to be extinguished, that territory would contain, after a lapse of time, population sufficient for one or more additional Counties? He was endeavoring to show that unless the one hundred and twentieth part of the population of the State were adopted as the minimum size of Counties, it would controvert the rule which it had been the principal object of the Convention of 1835 to establish. Now if gentlemen will examine the debates of the Convention, throughout, they will find that the requirement of population was the thing that was uppermost in every man's mind. Yet we are told now that we must destroy this basis of equality, that we must go on adding County to County until the basis of representation is changed, and thus destroy the main purpose for which the Convention was called, and the provisions of the Constitution changed.

Why, unless a stop is put to this rapid increase of Counties, in a few years it will become practically necessary, unless you go back to the Constitution of 1776 and allow each County to be equally represented without regard to its population, to increase the number of members of the House of Commons to one hundred and fifty, or even a larger number, if you wish any thing like an equal and just representation of the people of the State. Hence I conceive that every proposition made to this General Assembly or any other, to increase the number of Counties in the State, by the erection of a County which does not contain the requisite ratio, defeats the principle which has been thus established, and which it is obligatory upon the General Assembly to preserve inviolate. And I hold that any member who gives his consent to the establishment of a County, and has reason to believe that such County does not contain the ratio, fails to discharge the duty which he has sworn to discharge faithfully. For my own part, sir, I have determined long ago, as a member of the General Assembly, never to give my consent to the establishment of a County in the State, unless it did contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the population of the State. And I have invariably made the inquiry, when a proposition for the creation of a new County has been brought forward, whether they had the requisite population, and the answer has invariably been in the affirmative. And as I have remarked already, it has invariably turned out that the gentlemen thus answering were exceedingly unacquainted with the situation of the population in the Counties they represented; rather more so, I think, than I could possibly be with regard to either Richmond or Robeson.

Now, sir, allow me to make a remark or two in reference to an interrogatory propounded to me, a few minutes ago, by the Senator from Haywood, Macon and Cherokee. I will remark that it was entirely unnecessary for him to propound such an interrogatory to me at all. I should, in the course of my remarks, have examined into that question, for it is an important part of the enquiry as connected with the matter under discussion before the Senate. The Senator asked, and with something of an air of triumph, "Can any Senator say there is not the amount of population required within the area of the county of Jackson?" Mr. Speaker, it occurs to me that if the Senator has no other reliance upon which to rest his argument than this, he is leaning upon a very weak support, indeed. I cannot suppose that the Senator meant to insult the intelligence this body; and yet he must certainly be aware that any gentleman who is deserving of being confided in by a constituency, and who is capable of representing their interests in the Senate of North Carolina, may at least be supposed to have sense enough to understand that that was really not a pertinent enquiry. The Senator must understand well enough that there was sufficient reason to question this fact to satisfy the mind of any man whose object was the investigation of truth. I have no doubt the Senator knows, just as well as every body here, that there is not the requisite amount of population there. But how is it? Why, sir, the Constitutional provision is, that each county shall have one member, and then, sir, you are to deduct the number contained in each of those counties having less than the ratio from the whole number of the population, and then in order to get the requisite ratio, divide by one hundred and twenty, less the number of members from counties having less than the ratio. And, as a matter of course, it will make the federal population constituting the ratio very nearly 6,500. But we will take the true ratio, which is 6,279; and what is the state of the case? Why, sir, I find, even including a class of population which the Senator from Haywood seems very anxious should constitute a portion of the white population of the State, that the federal population of the county of Haywood is 6,054, less by over two hundred than the regular ratio, to send a member to the House of Commons. I find that Macon has a federal population of only 5,189. Each of them is entitled under the Constitution to send a member to the House of Commons, and with my vote they shall have each a member. But sir, the aggregate population of Haywood and Macon, according to the census, is but 11,243, and every Senator knows that there was no portion of the State of North Carolina intended to be included within the new county to be called Jackson, except portions of Haywood and Macon. And here we find that two counties out of which another is proposed to be created contain only 11,243 federal population in gross, not sufficient in reality to entitle them, if they had been but one county, to two members, and yet an additional member is proposed to be given to this amount of population. Now I ask in common fairness, if there is any common fairness, if there is any justice, right, or propriety in such a proceeding? I do not make these remarks because I feel any immediate interest in the matter; indeed, I care little about it personally. I am influenced by no sectional considerations; and, although I am aware that our friends have not gained anything since 1835 by the new arrangement, yet that does not affect the argument in the slightest degree. Whether or not the object of some gentlemen has been to gain a political ascendancy that they would not otherwise have had, I pretend not to say, but I speak of a fact that I do know, when I say that the western part of the State has gained no influence; but if called on for an honest declaration of opinion, I think it has lost a little; but that does not affect the fact with which I set out, and on which my argument has been based from the beginning, that the absolute ratio is essential in the formation of any new county.

Now, sir, I have said that there are, according to the census, but 11,243 persons in the counties of Haywood and Macon, and that those counties embrace every inch of territory intended to be included in the county of Jackson. Now, sir, if we go upon the supposition, as was alleged here two years ago, that Jackson, if established, would contain about one third of the population of Macon, assuming that to be so, it would contain, at the highest calculation, but 3,747, a little more than half the number required in order to be entitled to a member. Now I will not undertake to say that the Senator from Haywood made the allegation here two years ago, that there was sufficient population, but I take the liberty of saying that I made the enquiry in one branch of the General Assembly, because I knew it was absolutely impossible that this proposed county could contain the requisite amount of population.

It is said that the General Assembly has formed the county, that it is now a county to all intents and purposes, and that the passage of the act now before the Senate would be an outrage upon the rights of the people of that section of the State. Sir, I deny the proposition. I say the so called county of Jackson is not a county for legislative purposes, and nothing like it. Upon this point, however, the gentleman from Haywood and myself, will, of course, agree to disagree. I choose to take a common sense view of the question. And it is sufficiently good for any one who represents a common sense constituency. Has not the practice always been, whenever a bill has been passed laying off a certain district of country into a separate and distinct county, to pass afterwards a supplemental bill to give them full authority to transact county business? And I take it for granted that such a practice has not prevailed without having some foundation for it. I am constrained to believe that our ancestors had some good reason for it or they would not have done it. Well, now, was a supplemental bill ever passed in this case? On the contrary, sir, a supplemental bill was introduced in one or other of the Houses, and was rejected; showing that the second sober thought of the General Assembly of North Carolina was directly averse to the establishment of the county. A county, indeed!—Why, Mr. Speaker, though the gentleman need not say that I ought not to oppose the reference of the bill to investigate the facts, yet I apprehend there is not a Lawyer who is a member of this body, who believes, for a moment, that unless additional legislation takes place, the people living within the area of territory called Jackson could elect a member to the House of Commons. Could they do anything? No, sir; they could do nothing. Is it a county then to all intents and purposes as the Senator from Mecklenburg asserts? It is not necessary, then, in order to relieve the people within that country of the great grievances under which they are represented as laboring, to establish a separate and distinct county. Why, sir, it is within the province of the General Assembly, for the purpose of administering justice in a proper spirit, to have Courts established within that country without any reference to particular boundaries.

Now, sir, it occurs to me, that it is the bounden duty of General Assembly, if it should pass an act at one session, which experience proved had no sufficient reason for its passage, to review that act, and truly and impartially deal with it according to the real interests of the State. Even setting aside the fact which I hold cannot be set aside without a violation of the principles of the Constitution, that there is a deficiency of population, do the necessities of the people require that there should be a county established there? I hold that they do not.

I shall not go into an argument upon the question which was started a few days ago, whether or not the General Assembly can repeal a county that has been once established. I have no disposition to go into that question; but I take occasion to say, that if the people living in this area of territory had been organized, (because it takes population to make a county,) I say, sir, if the General Assembly had organized this people into a separate and distinct county, and a proposition had been offered to repeal it, I would have opposed it; I would have said let them rest in peace; I opposed the formation of the county, originally, but the thing having been accomplished, let it remain; I will not disturb it. But sir, these people are not organized into a county, and they cannot be without additional legislation on the part of the General Assembly, and therefore, no injustice on the ground of disturbing granted or vested rights can possibly take place.

I have not said all that I intended to say, nothing like it, but I do not choose to weary the Senate much longer. The Senator from Haywood, sir, in the remarks which fell from him on a former day, took occasion, as I understood him, to say that if the General Assembly of North Carolina should undertake to repeal these new counties, for the creation of which bills have been passed, because they have less than the required population, there would arise a storm in the mountain region of this State, which would come down upon us with such violence as to tear down some of the pillars of our Constitution.

Mr. Thomas. Will the gentleman permit me to explain?

Mr. Steele. I shall not misrepresent the gentleman.

Mr. Thomas again addressed the Chair.

The Speaker. The Senator from Haywood is not in order unless the Senator from Richmond yields the floor.

Mr. Steele. Oh! certainly.

Mr. Thomas. The Senate will remember that the Senator from Haywood made this remark, that if the Legislature went on repealing the various acts establishing the small Counties, the effect would be to throw the influence of those Counties into the scale in favor of the establishment of a change of the basis of representation, and that the white basis would be triumphant, and that when the white basis was established the time would not be distant when it would endanger the rights of slave property. I will add, Sir, that I myself have opposed the white basis.

Mr. Steele. If the Senator had remained in his seat, until I had got through, I imagine that it would not have been necessary for him to rise at all. I had not finished what I intended to say, and I had not misrepresented him at all. The Senator cannot say that I had misrepresented him, and I had no design to do any such thing. Now, Sir, I was going on to say that the Senator had declared that a voice would rise up in the mountains of this State which would come down upon the General Assembly and the people of North Carolina with such force as to produce a change in the basis of representation as the Senator now qualifies his remark. I said tear down some of the pillars of your Constitution, which is much nearer to the language used by him; but to give him the benefit of his modification, is not the basis of representation one of the pillars of the Constitution? If not I should like to know what there is that deserved the name. I do not believe the Senator's remarks were understood, as he has explained them, by any person present. But the precise language used by him is a matter of little consequence, the purport of his remarks was that if such a course as he indicated were pursued by the General Assembly, not only would that portion of the Constitution be subverted, but in addition to that so outraged would the feelings of the people of the portion of the State which he represents become, that in their indignation, and, for the purpose of venting their malice, such would be their course of action that a storm would be aroused which would destroy the title to a very valuable portion of the property of the State. It was announced by the Senator that although he was the last of the Mohicans, the last representative from the transmontane region who had manfully battled against the storm which was threatening destruction to the present basis of representation, yet, that justice to his own section, and the obligation to carry out what was the will of his people, would compel even him to give way and let the storm take its course. Now, Sir, it is but justice to myself to say that if the Senator from Haywood had not come forward here and explained the remarks which he made, and indicated to the Senate what were the opinions he designed to express, I should have felt called upon as a conservative Senator, as a member representing a portion of the State which is largely interested in the titles to which allusion was made, to have expressed in the plainest language horror of such sentiments coming from a Senator of North Carolina. Sir, the remarks of the Senator were, at best, ill advised, and in his sober and calm moments, I have no idea that he can justify to himself the expression of such sentiments, and the utterance of such language even as a warning, much less a menace. But after giving to the Senator the full benefit of just such an explanation as he chooses to make, in what position does he find himself? Sir, I am the advocate, and ever shall be of the present basis of representation absolutely and uncompromisingly. It is a point that I shall never yield, but there are Senators on this floor, for whom I entertain a high personal respect, representing interests equally as valuable as those of any portion of Western North Carolina, who are avowedly the advocates of a white basis as it is called; and the position in which the Senator from Haywood places them, as well as those friends of his living in his own section of the State, is one which I should feel bound, if unfortunately so placed, to take the earliest opportunity to disavow in the most emphatic manner. But as unjust as I conceive the establishment of the white basis would be, as much an outrage upon the rights of the people I represent as I believe it would be, I have never supposed that its advocates entertained doctrines which, if acted upon, would be productive of such foul and fiendish results as those indicated by the Senator from Haywood. What! can it be possible that any Senator supposes that any portion of the representatives of the people of this State are so blind to their own best interests, and so devoid of all sense of moral obligation, as to advocate doctrines and to pursue a course that would prove destructive to the rights of a large portion of the people of the State? I have more respect for the intelligence, more respect for the correct principles, more respect for the high character of gentlemen representing certain Counties in this State than to suppose any such thing; and I tell the Senator, in all kindness and sincerity, for I have not designed to say any thing to wound his feelings in the slightest degree, that if he is, as he proclaims himself to be, the last of the Mohicans, the last pillar upon which the federal basis can rest in the mountain region of North Carolina, I, as an eastern man, would infinitely prefer to trust my interests to those who are not the last of the Mohicans. For, Sir, I know that there are Senators here who advocate the change I have indicated who are as firm and devoted and immoveable friends of the rights of the people of all sections of the State as the Senator from Haywood, or as the Senator from Robeson and Richmond. I tell the Senator from Haywood I do not distrust his constituency half so much as he seems to distrust them. I have more confidence in the gentleman's constituency than he has himself. I believe that the people of this State are honest, conservative, patriotic, and justice loving, live where they may. Yes, Sir, I believe there is not under the broad circle of the sun himself any people who are more devoted to right and justice and truth, than the people of your own North Carolina. And when a Senator expresses such distrust of them as did the Senator from Haywood on Saturday last, I confess that I am totally at a loss to understand him. It passes my comprehension; unless I am to suppose that I have hitherto misunderstood the character of the people of that section of the country from which the Senator comes. But, Sir, unless the Senator is corroborated by my friend the Senator for Buncombe, who represents as much of the mountain country probably as he does, I shall still suppose that the Senator from Haywood has unintentionally slandered his own people. I sincerely hope that this stain may not be allowed to rest upon the people of that portion of North Carolina, and that my friend the Senator from Buncombe will inform us whether they are truly represented by the Senator from Haywood or not.

Thomas L. Clingman.—A correspondence appears in the last Register, which, it is to be hoped, will put an end to the political career of this ambitious traitor and demagogue.

The first chapter is a Card from Clingman himself, denouncing, as "a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end," the statements made by a late writer in the Register respecting Clingman's intrigues at Raleigh to secure an election as Senator; and reflecting upon the personal honor and courage of the supposed author of those statements.

Next comes a letter from John Baxter, Esq., (the Speaker of the House of Commons,) avowing himself to be the author of the article in question, *pearing every charge he had made*, and "carrying the war into Africa" in regard to the relative honor and courage of himself and Clingman.

Mr. Baxter's charges against Clingman were,

"He brought with him an open letter, to a member of the General Assembly, containing the following *modest* and *honest* proposition, to-wit: That if the member referred to would exert himself and procure Mr. Clingman's election to the Senate of the United States, that he, Mr. Clingman, would transfer his friends in his Congressional District to this gentleman, by which he could be elected to Congress; or, if this gentleman preferred it, he, Mr. Clingman, had influence at Washington, and would procure this gentleman such office as he desired. This is not the language, but the substance of the letter, and the same can be produced when Mr. Clingman, over his own hand, denies it.

"But this is not all. In two separate conversations with Whigs of the Legislature, they each expressed the opinion to him that he had erred in calculating his chances—that the Democrats had no idea of electing him Senator, but if he had continued a conservative Whig, and patiently abided his time, he could and would have been elected to the Senate this winter—his influence would have been sufficient to have turned the balances, and secured the Legislature to the Whigs, in which event no man's claims could have come successfully in competition with his.

"To the first he said, you are mistaken, this canvass was arranged for the benefit of Governor Graham. To the other he substantially replied that he stood no chance for promotion in the Whig ranks of the State, while so many older men whom he named were in the way. And on being asked by another if he were going to take the stump for Pierce and King, he replied that Pierce had never done anything for him and he did not know that he was under any obligations to him."

These charges Mr. Baxter sustains by the following conclusive testimony:—

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 1st, 1852.

Hon. John Baxter—Sir: At your request, I herewith furnish you with a copy of a letter, which was handed to me unsealed by the Hon. T. L. Clingman, on the evening of the 3d ult., when he remarked that he had not read it, and did not know its contents. He also, in a subsequent conversation with me, referred to the letter, and again said he did not know its contents.

In answer to your inquiry, I have to say, that in a conversation between Mr. Clingman and myself, a few days after the receipt of said letter, I expressed the opinion to him, that if he had continued to act with the Whigs as heretofore, nothing could have prevented his election to the Senate of the U. S. this winter. To which he replied, "you are mistaken, there is an influence against me here, that would defeat my election.—The fact is, the canvass was arranged for the benefit of Gov. Graham, in the event he is not elected Vice President."

In justice to myself, I will say that no solution has ever existed between Gen. Edney and myself, that could authorize such writing of such a letter to me, nor is it true that my election was secured, or brought about by any such influence as therein intimated. I showed the letter to a few confidential friends, and did not intend to give publicity to it at present.

Yours, &c., J. A. FAGG.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 22, 1852.

My Dear Sir: I am not ready to go home; I am arranging my Jack affairs, and will not reach home in time to see you before you go to Raleigh, and I desire to say to you as an *old and true friend*, that I want you to stand by Clingman for Senator. His friends elected you and every Whig member from the District, and the whole district delegation should vote for him if they reflect the will of their constituents; and no man can blame them, for it is well known if the West submit to the caucus movements of the Middle and Eastern members, that we will never elect any body. Clingman has more character and more mind and more statesman's qualifications than any man or ten men in North Carolina; he has a national reputation that no man from the State ever had, and I beg of you to combine your efforts with his other friends, and act with *concert* at the *start* for him, and *never desert him*, and the day will be yours. *Curse* those middle and eastern men, they think you and I, and all our men, *must just do as they say*, and as soon as you get there a caucus will be proposed, the *effect of which is to shut your mouths forever* and give all the benefits arising from it. The days and the hours have arrived when Western men must stand by their own rights and their own *men*.—Can any man in North Carolina *blame* our Western men for standing by a Western man, particularly when he is the *strongest* men in his *own district*? If the central men had ever *acted* with any *liberality towards* our *men*, there would be some reason for our going into caucus; as they *never have*, there is no reason, *no, none*, and I trust in God our men *never will again* fail willing *victims* to their *base duplicity*.

Fagg, you are a sensible and fair minded man, and I only suggest these things that you may take advantage of our rights at the *on set;* otherwise *"all is lost."*

I desire further to say to you, that if Clingman be made Senator, he can get any office for you that you desire, whether the Whig or the Democrats are in power; he has gotten me the one I hold, and I only suggest this, that you may be apprised of his ability to *serve* his friends in the *hour of need*, and I further think it might be pleasant for you to have a lucrative office for a year or two, or perhaps take his place in Congress. *All* this is *between* us, and I beg of you as my *friend to heed what I have said.*

B. M. EDNEY.

N. B. Well, Fagg, I am sorry I shall not be able to be at Raleigh; I fully designed being there, but am sadly disappointed. I would to God I could have been to have contributed to pay Clingman a debt of gratitude higher than any I ever owed any living man, or *ever will;* he is the truest and best friend God ever made, and when you trust him and sound him you will find him so.

If we meet no more, God bless you, my dear fellow, and I pray you may always prosper and be happy; and if you intend to do me a favor which I will always love you for, stand by Clingman till death or *victory*. God bless you forever.

B. M. EDNEY.

Yarbro' House, } Nov. 1st, 1852. }

Sir: I have just received your note of this date, containing the following enquiry:

Did you have a conversation with Mr. Clingman during his late visit to this City, in which you asked him, if he intended to take the stump for Pierce and King? and if so, what was his reply? In reply, I have to say, that within the first 8 or 10 days of the present Session of the Legislature, Mr. Clingman was in my room, and I did ask him, "if he intended to take the stump for Pierce and King on his return to the mountains." To which he replied, that "as Pierce and King had never done any thing for him, he did not feel called on to do any thing for them." Mr. C. continued the conversation, and gave his reasons why he would not support Gen. Scott, but left no impression on my mind, that he should, in any event, support Mr. Pierce. Mr. Carmichael, of Wilkes, and Dr. Erwin, of McDowell, were present during the entire conversation, and I think will bear me out as to the correctness of this statement. Very respectfully yours,

J. A. CALDWELL.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 1, 1852.

Hon. Jno. Baxter—Dear Sir: At your request I give you in part *the substance* of a conversation had with Mr. Clingman a short time before his leaving for home. On the morning previous to the appearance of his letter addressed to Dr. Mills, he came into the Commons Hall, and Mr. Dargan not being in his place, Mr. C. took his seat by my side, shortly after which we commenced conversation and continued to converse freely for some time.

Speaking of the Presidential election, I expressed my surprise and regret that he had not taken the stump for his old favorite Gen. Scott, and done as efficient service for him and the Whig party as he had done in 1840 and '44. If he had or would even now do so, I inclined to the opinion from what I had heard that he could be elected to the Senate, &c. Here Mr. C. went into an explanation of his course and present opinions, and concluded the same by remarking that he could not support Gen. Scott for the Presidency, and that I was mistaken if I supposed he would ever be promoted by the Whig party, while such men as Gov. Graham, Kerr, and Badger stood at their head. I took no pains to treasure up what passed between us—but as well as my memory serves me, this is as faithful a statement as I can now make of our conversation. I am confident, however, that it does Mr. Clingman no injustice, as another member of the House who, I learn, is now absent from the City, can testify, if he will. Yours respectfully,

D. F. CALDWELL.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIAL OF WILSON W. BOYD,

CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF MARTIN J. PICKETT.

Before His Honor DAVID F. CALDWELL, *at Rockingham, in Richmond County, Sept.* 30, 1852.

Solicitor Strange was assisted in the Prosecution by R. A. Caldwell, Esq., and the Defence by P. H. Winston, G. C. Mendenhall, and A. Little.

The Prisoner had been arraigned in Anson county, but the State removed the trial to Richmond.

D. A. Lilly testified, that on Sunday morning, 22d August, he was seated at Sigman's Hotel in Wadesborough, in the piazza, with Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Willoughby and the prisoner. That the deceased came into the piazza near where Boyd was seated, and said to him, you are an enemy of mine; what have I told you about that way you have of peeping at me? That Boyd rose from his seat as deceased came into the piazza, and witness turned his back and walked out; as he did so, he heard the prisoner say quit it, quit it, and on looking towards them he discovered that the prisoner had retreated some five steps, and saw the stick of deceased lying on the prisoner's shoulder, and just then heard the report of the first pistol. That the back of the deceased was towards him, but he saw that prisoner retreated some three or four steps to edge of piazza,—the deceased being close upon him with his stick still in his hand. The prisoner stepped out of piazza, and the deceased followed close after him. They seemed to be in a close scuffle when he heard the report of second pistol, and heard the deceased say "he has killed me." Prisoner then ran through the piazza and hotel and back again into the street, followed by the deceased down the street some 20 steps, when deceased stopped. He had heard they had been upon bad terms for about six months, but did not know it of his own knowledge; and though he had heard both speak of each other, yet they were never both present.

Cross-Examined.—When deceased first came to piazza in the morning the prisoner was not in the piazza; that he had been there before deceased came up, but had stepped into the bar-room.—That while absent, Dr. Jones had called deceased into the street near the pump, some 15 or 20 steps from piazza, and conversed with him some 5 or 10 minutes. That he heard deceased call Mr. Wilkins from the piazza; cannot tell whether deceased remained where he was at when he called Wilkins, but in a very short time he heard deceased coming up, but did not see him as he advanced, until he was near the piazza with his foot upon the flag stone or step that leads into piazza. Deceased, when he entered piazza, held his stick in his hand about the middle, a little elevated but not drawn back. Witness left piazza as before stated, and on looking round saw that prisoner had retreated from where he was some five or six steps, and discovered stick of deceased upon prisoner's shoulders; then heard report of first pistol. Prisoner then retreated 3 or 4 steps and jumped out of piazza on to ground. Deceased jumped after him with stick in his hand. Prisoner retreated about 2 steps from piazza. Does not think deceased struck any blows with stick after they got on the ground. They were close together, the deceased and prisoner were within six inches of each other when prisoner fired second pistol and deceased said he has killed me. Prisoner then ran into piazza and hotel, and back again into and down street, pursued by deceased with stick still in hand, until deceased stopped as before stated. Prisoner still continued to run. Saw deceased soon after he was carried to Mr. McKay's room; he seemed to be in great pain. Did not see him have fire-arms, and never knew him to carry them.

Re-examined by Prosecution.—Did not see deceased have fire-arms, and never knew him to go armed. Piazza of Hotel a general resting or lounging place, and on the way of deceased in coming up street; had frequently seen him there.

WILKINS.—On Sunday morning was seated at Sigman's Hotel, with Mr. Lilly and Mr. Willoughby and prisoner, when deceased called and beckoned me to him. I started towards him, but he did not wait till I came, but met me about 30 feet from piazza and passed me without speaking, and kept on towards Hotel. As I looked round prisoner was retreating in the piazza before deceased. I then heard the sound of a blow and report of pistol about the same time. I thought the sound of the blow rather the first. Then saw them come out of piazza on to the ground; both seemed to be stooping, and deceased seemed to be grabbing at the hand or arm of prisoner. Don't think deceased was striking prisoner when he fired second pistol, which went off nearly as soon as deceased got upon the ground from piazza. When prisoner fired, his pistol was near enough deceased to blacken his clothes in the discharge. Cannot say that I heard more than one blow. Piazza is a general lounging place; have seen deceased frequently there. Saw the wounds, two in number; one a little below the other; the lower one shallow, the upper one deep. The ball of one pistol went through waistband of pantaloons. The deceased lived for two days.

Cross-Examined.—Suppose last pistol left mark of powder on clothes of deceased, but can't tell positively which. I saw the last or second pistol very near deceased, but did not see first pistol at all. James M. Nott had been in piazza but had left. The deceased had just parted with Dr. Jones as he called me to him. On meeting deceased he did not tell me what he called me for, and never after told me what he wanted with me. As deceased walked towards piazza he could see that prisoner was seated there. I have prisoner's pistols, and stick of deceased at my room, and will exhibit them as soon as my examination is over. Had been conversing with prisoner when deceased called me out of piazza. Had asked him if he was going to Church; he said he was. I intended doing the same. I thought deceased was striking prisoner as he jumped out of piazza.—Did not see prisoner after rencontre till I took him at house where he had entered, and locked the door. Saw deceased running immediately after affray; supposed in pursuit of prisoner whom I did not see. I never knew deceased to carry pistols, bowie knife or dirk, except once or twice, when he assisted me as Sheriff in carrying prisoners before a Judge; and in those cases I have advised him to arm himself. I knew that he owned fire-arms.

Re-examined on part of the Prosecution.—I do not know that deceased struck prisoner as he jumped from piazza, but judged he was striking him or might have been striking him. It is a mere impression or conception.

DR. JONES.—I assisted in getting deceased into Mr. McKay's room. Found two wounds in the abdomen; the lower wound just penetrated the skin, the other ball I think must have lodged in the left kidney, passing through the intervening bowels, and was unquestionably a mortal wound. I was his attending physician, but never heard him entertain the slightest hope of recovery from the time I saw him. I left my house on the morning for the purpose of getting some money from deceased for his sister. Seeing him seated at Sigman's Hotel, I called him out and informed him what I wanted. He said he did not know she would want it until to-morrow, but that he would get it if he could; that probably Sheriff Wilkins, who was at the Hotel, could let him have it. That in his conversation with the deceased they had not called the prisoner's name; that he had not even thought of him in any manner or connexion whatever. That he had formed no conspiracy whatever against the prisoner.—That the deceased and the witness had separated; the latter to go home, and the former to see Mr. Wilkins.

Cross-Examined.—As I went towards home I heard the report of a pistol. I turned round, looked towards the hotel, and saw the deceased strike an over-hand blow with his stick at some one whom I did not then recognise, but whom I afterwards recognised to be the prisoner at the Bar. The deceased struck the blow just as they were both getting out of the piazza on the ground. A momentary close struggle then ensued between them, when I heard the report of second pistol; when the prisoner ran, pursued by the deceased, in the manner described by the several witnesses.

[At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Wilkins exhibited in Court the pistols of the prisoner and the stick of the deceased, which in size is an ordinary hickory walking-stick.]

N. LILES.—Was present at Sigman's Hotel on Saturday evening, when deceased, as a Justice of Anson, was trying a warrant. I was standing near the prisoner when deceased came up to him and asked him if he had any business with him. Prisoner answered no. Deceased then replied, you are no friend of mine, and you must not look at me in that way. Prisoner replied, he did not look at him more than any one else. Deceased turned round, grabbed a chair, but did not return towards prisoner with it. On that night he saw deceased again, and conversed with him. In a short time after he separated from him, prisoner came along towards the store of witness, and he showed him one or two pistols which seemed new. Witness told him if he ever used them, not to shoot at the body of any one; and prisoner replied, no, he would shoot at the legs; but no person in particular was named, alluded to, or specified.

Cross-Examined.—He supposed prisoner came to store to get corn for his horse, as he brought in his hand a gallon measure.

AUGUSTUS SHEPHERD.—Prisoner told me six months ago he was conversing with a gentleman when deceased came up and commenced conversing familiarly, when he, the prisoner, turned off and left him; as he did not wish to have anything to do with him or with such a man. I am a Justice of the Peace for Anson county, and in connexion with A. C. Moore, took the dying declarations of the deceased which were read in evidence, in which deceased declares "That unfriendly feelings had existed between himself and Boyd for some months. That for some time past he on his part had felt a willingness to be friendly, but that Boyd had shown a contrary disposition, which he manifested by contemptuous stare, or gazing at him at sundry times when they would chance to meet, and thought he would talk to him, but did not do it; until last Saturday, he was then engaged in official business as a Magistrate, when he observed Boyd gazing and looking at him in a remarkable manner, that he got up and went to him and inquired of him what he wanted. He answered him, nothing. He, Pickett, then told him that he must quit this strange gazing at him, or he would be compelled to take measures to make him discontinue it. That on Sunday morning he walked up street from his house; had no thought of Boyd, or the least idea of meeting with him. Seeing Dr. Jones coming up street in an opposite direction, who he knew had some particular business with him respecting a note which he held against me in favor of Mrs. Buchanan, and he passed over the street and met the Doctor opposite Sigman's Hotel, when he had a conversation respecting said note. The Doctor standing in the direction of his own house, and turning towards Sigman's Hotel, and seeing Mr. Wilkins there, he called to him for the purpose of borrowing money to pay the above-mentioned note. In turning towards the house, he saw Mr. Boyd gazing and cutting his eyes in the same offensive manner as he had done heretofore; he felt provoked at it, went to him, and asked him what he meant by it; when Boyd rose from his seat, retreated a little, and in an instant fired upon him with a pistol. The whole matter transpired so suddenly that he cannot say whether he raised his stick before Boyd fired his pistol or not."

S. S. ARNOLD.—I sold a pair of pistols to the prisoner on the evening before the rencontre. In doing so, remarked to prisoner, I suppose you need them in riding about through the country; when prisoner replied, yes, and besides that I have been imposed on in town, and I don't mean to stand it. I believe the pistols; they are self-cocking, and of superior force, from a peculiarity in the bore.

L. D. KINLY.—I heard the prisoner, some 7 or 9 months ago, say he had a pistol, which he showed me, and said if ever the deceased jumped on him again he would fix him.

Cross-Examined.—Prisoner said the deceased fell out with him because, on settlement of his account, there were three or five dollars more than he supposed; and jumped over the counter at him with bowie-knife or dirk, and would have killed him, but that Mr. McLendon and Stacy prevented him. Did not hear prisoner say anything about a yard-stick.

W. R. LEAK.—I examined the clothes of the deceased in the presence of others, in McKay's room, but found no weapons or arms in them.

Cross-Examined.—The deceased had been removed from the room an hour before I examined the clothes.

—— MCLENDON.—I was not present at commencement of affray at Stacy's store. Saw deceased run towards prisoner; saw no weapon or bowie-knife. If he had such, they must have been held under the counter. I prevented their getting together. Deceased called prisoner a coward, and prisoner expressed ill-feeling towards deceased. Deceased said prisoner must take back what he said, or he would call him to account; and prisoner said deceased must first take back what he had said of him.

—— FUSTAMAN.—I asked prisoner about a negro belonging to deceased some months ago.—He said he knew nothing about negro, but knew as much about deceased as he wanted to know about any such damned rascal, who had jumped over his counter with bowie-knife to kill him once, but did not intend to be caught with his breeches down again.

The Prosecution rested here.

WITNESSES FOR DEFENCE.

GEORGE W. WILLOUGHBY.—I was present in Sigman's Hotel on Sunday morning. Saw Dr. Jones and deceased conversing. Saw deceased motion to or call Mr. Wilkins to him, and noticed that they passed without speaking. Deceased came towards piazza, where prisoner was seated; and said as he entered, you are an enemy of mine, why do you keep peeping and staring at me? As he said so, he raised his stick, holding it by the small end. Prisoner retreated 5 or 6 steps. The deceased pressed on him and struck him twice with his stick before I heard the report of pistol; the prisoner saying stand back, or keep back, but said nothing about pistols. After report of first pistol, prisoner retreated out of piazza, deceased having struck him one other blow, and followed him closely on to the ground and was grabbling at the prisoner's hand, when the second pistol fired, and deceased said, I am killed, and pursued prisoner as before described.

ELIZABETH KENDALL.—I heard the report of two pistols on Sunday morning, but before I could get to the window the rencontre was over, and parties retreating and pursuing as before described.

JULIA KENDALL.—On Sunday morning I was standing in the middle of the floor up stairs, on the opposite side of the street from Sigman's Hotel, and saw a stick move up and down as if in some one's hand, two or three times, before I heard report of first pistol, and once or twice between first and second report; but saw no one, until I saw deceased pursuing the prisoner, as other witnesses have stated.

[Here a diagram of the localities was introduced and explained to the Jury by Mr. Boyd, a brother of the prisoner.]

W. P. KENDALL.—Saw prisoner a few hours after rencontre; saw three or four marks or bruises on his arm. Saw them a few days afterwards, when they appeared plainer, and one bruise more severe than the others.

DR. RAMSAY.—Examined his arm a few days after rencontre; found four bruises, the most severe above elbow, and probably prescribed some liniment.

JOHN STACY.—His evidence was desultory, in explanation of the affray at his store some 8 or 10 months ago. The result of this witness's testimony was, that the prisoner and deceased came out of this affray with bad feelings and ill blood towards each other.

—— WINFREY.—I was seated with prisoner on Saturday evening before the rencontre in Sigman's Hotel. Prisoner was present. Deceased cut his eye over my left shoulder, and rose and walked up to prisoner and said, Sir, have you any business with me? Prisoner replied, No. Deceased then said, Have I not told you you shall not look or gaze at me?—turned round, raised a chair, but did not move with it towards prisoner, but returned to his former seat, saying, you shall not look or gaze at me. Whereupon the prisoner sheered off.

MRS. COVINGTON—Testified that deceased said, I will soon be a dead man, but I don't blame anybody for it, for it is my own doings that have brought me to this.

Cross-Examined.—Dr. Jones, Thos. S. Ashe, and I think the Rev. Mr. Walker and A. J. Dargan, in the room when deceased made the statement.

WILLIAM W. SANDERS.—Nine or ten months ago, I heard deceased say he could whip prisoner, and if any body doubted it he could do it then. Dr. Hollidid told him to quit talking about that affray at Stacy's store, as it had all passed. Deceased said, Boyd is a coward. Don't know that deceased was habitually armed, or of his ever carrying or owning fire-arms.

BENJAMIN BOYD.—I am brother of the prisoner. Deceased called prisoner one day over to Sigman's Hotel. I went with him. Deceased asked him if he had said he would use the yard-stick on him. Prisoner denied having so said. Deceased then asked the prisoner to walk into a room with him. This he declined. Then deceased said, prisoner is a coward, and called upon the present to mark it. I did not say I wished my brother had killed the damned rascal in the affray at Stacy's store; but said I would rather that he had killed him then, when rushed on with a bowie-knife, than to have done it in the last rencontre.

MALCOLM SHAW.—Some months ago, heard the deceased call prisoner to him. He declined going. Deceased said, Boyd, you are a coward. Prisoner replied, you are a liar. Then deceased walked faster, but before he could overtake prisoner, who kept walking on, he, the prisoner, had reached and stepped into Mrs. Strudwick's private boarding house. Do not know that deceased was armed. About the time of last rencontre, deceased was an active, strong man,—more so than prisoner.

SAML. SMITH.—Was present at Hotel on Saturday before rencontre. Heard deceased say to prisoner, Have you any business with me? who answered, No. Then deceased said, Damn you, I have told you before not to be peeping and gazing at me; I will not bear these insults.

JOHN RUSCOE.—I was present and saw deceased upon his deathbed, heard him say he had spoken to the prisoner about that insulting look of his, but he was glad the prisoner was not injured.

A. C. BENTON.—I never heard the deceased use threats towards the prisoner.

WITNESSES FOR THE STATE.

REV. CHAS. WALKER.—I heard no such declaration from Col. Pickett as was testified to by Mrs. Covington; have a slight impression of seeing her in the room. I was near Col. Pickett often; held his hand in mine. I can state what Col. Pickett did say about his feelings towards Boyd. [Objected to by defendants.]

DR. JONES, A. J. DARGAN and THOS. S. ASHE were introduced by the Prosecution, all of whom said they never heard the deceased assume the blame of the rencontre, or say anything like what Mrs. Covington had testified.

The State here closed.

The defendants then introduced Messrs. Hare, Shepherd, Kendall, Winfrey, and Willoby, to sustain the character of Mrs. Covington; but none of them knew her general character. Two of these witnesses said they had lived in sight of her 10 or 20 years.

The defendants closed their case about 8 P. M., and the argument of the cause was postponed until next morning, when Richd'A. Caldwell opened the cause in behalf of the State, in a speech of about an hour. It was Mr. Caldwell's first effort in a capital cause, and it must have been a source of great pleasure to the presiding Judge that the advocate acquitted himself so well. His speech was characterized by a striking presentation of the points of law, a close and powerful analysis of the testimony, a clear and lucid application of the law to the facts, which made a strong impression on the minds of the Jury, and convinced the by-standers that he possesses a mind of much intellectual vigor, and of that logical turn that is well adapted to grapple with the metaphysical subtilties of his profession.

He was followed by Mr. Winston, Mr. Little, and Mr. Mendenhall, in three able, powerful, learned and ingenious efforts in their client's behalf.

Solicitor Strange closed the argument in a speech replete with learning, beauty, power and eloquence, and in the judgment of his friends one of his best efforts. When, after an elaborate charge from his Honor upon all the points raised, and upon the law bearing on the case, the Jury retired about 8 o'clock, and next morning brought in a verdict of Manslaughter.

Upon which finding, his Honor sentenced the prisoner to be branded, which was accordingly done, and to twelve months' imprisonment.

CANDOR.

It gives us great pleasure to understand that the President has offered to the Hon. Edward Everett, and that the latter has accepted, the vacant post of Secretary of State.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Besides the particulars contained in our letters from Raleigh, we glean the following from the Register:

In the Senate, Mr. Hoke presented the memorial of sundry citizens of the counties of Yancey, McDowell, Watauga, Burke and Caldwell, praying for the erection of a new county.

Mr. Thomas a bill to incorporate the North and South Carolina Turnpike Company.

Mr. Brogden a bill making Rail Road Companies liable for all damages done by fire from sparks falling from locomotives.

In the Commons, Mr. Gwynn, of Surry, introduced a bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Blue Ridge, and to attach a part of Stokes county to the County of Surry.

The bill to give exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts of Stanly, passed its final reading and is a law.

The bill to pay tales Jurors was taken up, and rejected, yeas 40, nays 42.

SENATE—TUESDAY, Oct. 26,

Remarks of Mr. Woodfin upon the bill to repeal the act establishing the County of Jackson.

Mr. Steele having concluded,

Mr. WOODFIN said he was placed in rather an awkward position by the singular course which the debate had taken. He had been fighting against this bill, and endeavoring to sustain what he regarded as the rights of the people of Jackson County; and in doing this he thought he had been acting in concert with the Senator from Haywood. He had been contending that it was in point of law, a County; was entitled to a member in the House of Commons, though, it had, doubtless, somewhat less than the ratio; and that it ought not, for any political reason such as had been given, to be repealed; because so far from these new Counties giving political importance to the West, the reverse had been the case. Where a member was gained for a new County it only took away one to which the adjoining Counties would be entitled on account of their surplus population over the ratio. What was gained in one way was lost in another. He had been claiming as a matter of justice to the people residing there, that the County should not be repealed or disturbed; he had been combatting the great and leading points of difference between the Senator from Bertie and the opponents of the bill. He had been defending the rights of those whom that Senator was endeavoring to despoil of their rights, and to show that the West instead of gaining political power had the least of it, and were subjected to great inconvenience, that is to say the people of this new County—which rendered it but a matter of justice to them that the County should remain intact, that they should not be disfranchised, and in doing this he did not suppose he was going to be assailed by his own friends, by those who were advocating the same side of the question that he was in this case. He supposed he had been acting in concert with the Senator from Haywood upon this subject, but that Senator had chosen to go into collateral matters, and had made an argument against a change in the basis of representation, for the purpose of affecting indirectly the question of free suffrage. In the explanation which the Senator had made yesterday upon another matter, one which had nothing to do with this question, he had ingeniously endeavored to exonerate himself from the odium he had incurred, by changing the tenor of the argument, and dragging in the question of change of the basis of representation. And the principal object, continued Mr. Woodfin, which I had in view in saying any thing on this occasion was to correct or prevent any misconception of my position in connexion with this subject of a change of basis. I have not, as the gentleman from Haywood seems to have, the faculty, appertaining to a crosseyed man, of seeming to look at one object while aiming at another. I do not profess to have the faculty of discussing and advocating one line of policy while framing and shaping an argument to meet another. While the Senator has endeavored to strike a death blow at a change of basis of representation, he has, in fact, made an argument that will tell much stronger against his doctrine of universal suffrage. For the tenor of his argument has been to establish the position that the people are not to be trusted, that as soon as they obtain the control, they will not only subvert the government in other respects, but will strike from the statute book the law which secures our property in slaves. Or in other words that the people are inclined to be abolitionists. Sir, I repel this imputation as a slander not only upon the western people but upon the people of another portion of North Carolina. I deny that it would be unsafe that they should be allowed even universal suffrage; I deny that it would be unsafe either in this respect or in any other. I deny that it is just towards the people of any section to suppose that they have a tendency of that sort, and least of all is it just towards the people of the west. I will give you a reason, and it will strike every candid and reflecting man as a strong reason, in support of what I assert respecting the feeling existing in the part of the Country from which I come.—While in my district I have but some thirty-odd hundred constituents, I represent as many slave owners as any Senator on this floor, save one, though I do not represent as large a slave population. We have no large slave holders, and on the other hand there are none, comparatively, amongst our population, who are indigent. There is not the same difference between classes as in some portions of the State.

The Senator from Haywood intimates that unless we fall into his views and support his measures a dissatisfaction will prevail to such an extent among the people, that they will rise in their might and shake the pillars of the Constitution to their foundation. Was this declaration made for the purpose, or with the expectation of "frightening gentlemen from their propriety," and deterring them from voting according to the convictions of their own judgments upon another question that will probably be presented here?—And Sir, all these dread consequences, according to the Senator from Haywood, are to take place by means of a change in the basis of representation. The gentleman insists that if the white basis is established all those evils which he predicts will be sure to follow. Now I should like much to be informed how this is to be brought about. I should like to know by what process of reasoning the gentleman arrives at such a conclusion. What has the establishment of the white basis to do with such a state of things? If the people are incapable of self-government, or if a majority of them are, in their hearts, opposed to the Constitution, and averse to our existing institutions, I grant you there would be danger of the subversion of those institutions. But is it so? It is only upon this supposition that the Senator's ground of argument is a terrible one. But I do not admit that if the people be allowed to choose their own representatives any evil consequences would arise from it. I grant you if every body is allowed to vote it is important that a majority of the voters should be sound and true and patriotic. They will of course select such men as will carry out their views upon these and all other questions. But Sir, you may rely upon it, that it is of little consequence what the basis of representation may be, so long as the people will stand by the Constitution. And I protest against this wholesale calumny upon the people that they are not to be entrusted with the management of their own affairs.

But I do not intend to be forced into a discussion of these questions now. I merely wish to show the injustice that is done to my section of the Country, and especially to those with whom I have hitherto acted with reference to amendments to the Constitution. We are for free suffrage; and I had supposed that this might be granted without being attended with destruction of life and property. But some new light is about to be granted us, which is to show that I have been ignorantly advocating a very dangerous doctrine! that I am about to do the people an irreparable injury by committing the care and protection of their own interests to their own hands. We are only excused then from the knavery imputed to us, by the imputation of the most gross ignorance. I hope, Sir, the Senator from Haywood will condescend to explain to our benighted understandings how he arrives at the conclusion he does. I hope he will give us some little shadow of reason for what he so dogmatically asserts. He tells us, Sir, that he is the last of the Mohicans, and if we forfeit the favor of his patronage and protection, we are lost. Sir, if the gentleman is the last of the Mohicans, he is not the last nor the greatest of the Cherokees. There are other Chiefs to dispute with him the honors that he would claim. There are other heroic names amongst the remnant of that noble tribe. Perhaps the Senator has heard those names and I need not repeat them.

But to have done with badinage, and to come back to what it was my purpose to say: When this question of a change of the basis of representation comes properly up, I shall be ready and willing to engage in its discussion; but I cannot take my seat without declaring in the most solemn manner my firm belief that, do what you will, you cannot shake the fixed principle of the people of North Carolina in any section of the State. But if there be disaffection anywhere, I can assure you, Sir, it is not within the seventh judicial circuit. I have the utmost degree of confidence in my people, that they may be trusted in this respect and in all others, and that no evil can possibly arise from it. And though the white basis may be established, it does not by any means follow that any danger will ensue in regard to slave property. Why, let Senators consider for a moment what has been done in other states. The experiment has been tried in many of the Southern States, and it has met with a decided and hearty approval. In all of the Southern States, I believe, which have come into the Union since the adoption of the federal constitution, with the single exception of Florida, the white basis of representation has been adopted and approved. These States have entertained no apprehension of danger to their slave property, and among them are some of the most rabid secession and Southern rights States in the whole South.

But to return to the bill before you—for I protest against this indirect mode of argument adopted by the Senator from Haywood, by which he would represent me as advocating a bill which I think ought not to pass. The Senator from Richmond in advocating the propriety of passing this bill puts it upon the ground that Jackson is not a County. What, then, is the act establishing Jackson County a shell for on the Statute book? Is it in paradise and of no force? This is certainly a new doctrine. Understanding that before the next apportionment Jackson will have a population far beyond the ratio for a member in the House of Commons. Is it right then to deprive these people of the advantages and conveniences to which they are of right entitled? What was right in regard to the County of Jones and other small Counties cannot be very far wrong in regard to Jackson.

John Wadleigh, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Shaker Village, New Hampshire, October 23, aged 95 years, 7 months and 23 days. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was one of the last to leave the scene of action. He was one of the founders of the Society of Shakers, having been a member of that fraternity over 70 years.

Daniel Merrill, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 91 years, died at Hollis, New Hampshire, on the 25th ult. He was one of the Life Guard of Benedict Arnold, just before the treason of that arch traitor.

Dea. Elcasib Blake, still another soldier of the Revolution, died at Rindge, New Hampshire, on the 28th ultimo, aged 95 years and 6 months.—He marched from Wrentham, Mass., his native town, on the evening of the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, with the militia under the command of Col. Sheppard—served ten months in the Massachusetts line; and on the day of the battle of Bunker Hill was stationed with a party entrenching on Dorchester Heights. In February, 1776, he enlisted in the Continental army during the war, the last year of which he was honored with the appointment of Sergeant and Quartermaster of Brigade. He was present in the execution guards of Major Andre, and heard his last dying words, and saw, with hundreds of others, the traitor Arnold start from West Point and go on board the British man-of war; and was drawn in the last reinforcement in the capture of Gen. Burgoyne.

Contributions to the Monument.—Our Baltimore correspondent, in his letter of last night, in speaking of the progress of the election in that city, says:

"One of the most beautiful features of the election is the contributions towards the Washington National Monument fund. Contribution boxes are placed at the polls of each ward, and the voters are contributing liberally. Almost every person puts in his mite—some as high as five dollars, and very few less than six-and-a-quarter cents. I expect to see a large sum raised in this way for the noble purpose designed. If the idea had been universally adopted at the present election throughout the United States, enough would have been collected to complete the Monument. All seem to take a pride in having the opportunity to give."

The Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will receive and consider a proposal or proposals, by persons who may be disposed to enter into a contract, for keeping the line of Plank Road from Fayetteville to Ashborough in complete repair for the year. They will state the price per mile for the whole or any part, and will leave the proposals at the Office of the Company, sealed and directed to the President and Directors of the F. & W. Plank Road Company.

By order, EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.

Nov. 4, 1852. 40tMD

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the present Session of the Legislature to incorporate a Company, to be called the North Carolina Steam Carriage and Plank Road Company. 40-1m

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

WM. BOW

RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, to his well selected Stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Which he has just received from the North, and which he will sell low for cash or exchange for country produce.

Foot of Haymount, 2 door East of Geo. McNeill.

Oct 30, 1852. 40-3w

LETTER FROM THE HON. RUFUS CHOATE.

BOSTON, Oct. 20, 1852.

Harvey Jewell, Esq., President of the Men's Whig Club:

Dear Sir:—I certainly can have no reluctance to repeat quite formally, what I have frequently said so many times to so many [illegible].

That I regretted very keenly [illegible] place Mr. Webster in nomination, I have never disguised. So much [illegible] him, and so much, so finally—perhaps unsuccessfully—desire, that in all [illegible] ings might be respected; his claims, and the effect of the [illegible] tion on him mitigated, that although I deemed these proceedings [illegible] a Whig, yet I had deemed it [illegible] decorous, or right, having regard to [illegible] tions with him, which have [illegible] memory so dear to me, to [illegible] setting on the head of any other [illegible] he had earned.

But that the true [illegible] our party has ever appeared [illegible] require in the actual circumstances [illegible] of the eminent person who [illegible] date, I cannot doubt. As a Whig [illegible] ster Whig—standing at the [illegible] his memory, I think that [illegible] of his maxims of government [illegible] conservatism; more [illegible] ture of that which we [illegible] grasping for that which we [illegible] side in the administration [illegible] that of his Democratic [illegible] dency.

There are good men who [illegible] ster and Mr. Clay so [illegible] that while they lived, [illegible] counsels would still [illegible] tendencies to evil, which [illegible] pendency of our political [illegible] that those lights are [illegible] all, and those of us who [illegible] followed them with [illegible] ers, whose associations [illegible] declared opinions; who [illegible] whose antecedents [illegible] their practical politics [illegible] have so advisedly [illegible] With these policies, [illegible] senting them, then [illegible] ton would pledge [illegible] through them and [illegible] general welfare, and [illegible] that the convictions [illegible] him by the same [illegible] and he has rendered [illegible] important conjunctures [illegible]

It is quite needless [illegible] vote for the regularly [illegible] electors. His [illegible] is in his grave. But [illegible] I am entirely persuaded [illegible] this vote.

I am, respectfully, [illegible]

Emigrants for Liberia.—We have the pleasure, that our American [illegible] who were intending to [illegible] Liberia, in a vessel [illegible] 4th on the 6th inst. [illegible] of these people [illegible] suddenly swelled [illegible] of them from North [illegible] South Carolina; but [illegible] own State:—125 from [illegible] 70 from other places [illegible] society who have actually [illegible] many as 350, are now [illegible] vessels, one from [illegible] and the other from [illegible] 20th inst.—*Richmond Whig.*

In the London Times [illegible] from the pen of an [illegible] made an examination of the [illegible] estimates the quantity of [illegible] three Islands alone at two hundred [illegible] tons, to exhaust which, [illegible] ton of tons a year, would take to [illegible] fifty years, one thousand ships of a [illegible] capacity each. The value of the [illegible] at two cents [and the present [illegible] and a half cents] is eleven [illegible] and fifty millions of [illegible] of which at 6 per [illegible] enty-two millions of [illegible]

The Cotton Crop.—[illegible] the 27th inst., says [illegible] cultural Fair in Macon, [illegible] dreds of planters in regard to [illegible] probable extent of the Cotton [illegible] tions varied according to [illegible] ence of seasons and storms [illegible] yield will unquestionably [illegible] it will be nearly double that of [illegible] planter from Putnam, for [illegible] that he last year made [illegible] he has already saved 120 [illegible] pect of 50 bales more. [illegible] his was an extraordinary [illegible] borers were not doing so well. [illegible] we spoke with expected to [illegible] year; while three-fourths said they [illegible] more. From these conversations [illegible] at the conclusion that the crop of [illegible] Georgia is likely to prove [illegible] are not greatly mistaken the [illegible] show an increase of fifteen [illegible] last year.

LIST OF LETTERS

RECEIVED in the Post Office [illegible] the advertisement of [illegible]

Mrs D A Allen, Rev D E Ayer, [illegible] R A Baker, F E Beckton, John Brown, [illegible] Barker, G W Brown, Miss Rose Bush, [illegible] ry J Bogwell.

Pulley Connor, Henry Carter, [illegible] Carver, W A J Cady, Evander Cox, [illegible] James B Dunn.

B Freeman & Co, Dr James F [illegible] Pearnell.

Jos Cuy, F Gee, Pully Gunn, [illegible]

John Hughs, Richardson Haywood, [illegible]

Giles Hunt, Elizabeth Henderson.

Bryant Jones.

John W Kelly, N M Kerner.

Albert L Lowry, A J Lloyd.

Wm H Maxwell, Elizabeth Murchison, [illegible] phy, Chs Monroe, Archi'd Monroe, [illegible]

Margret Mc Neill, Laughlin McLean, [illegible] Kenzie, Daniel McMillan, D J McKeithan, [illegible] McDonald, A McGatchey, Miss M B McIntosh.

Caleb Newell.

Margaret Patterson, Henrietta Pleasants.

Wm H Reid, Wm Rasbury, Mrs Rebecca [illegible]

A W Stephens, Peter Scott, [illegible]

Dr H M Turner, G K Thagard, Austin [illegible] S Thagard.

W R Williams, J D T Williams, Jerusha [illegible] Caroline Williams, Richard Wright, [illegible] 79]

JOHN MAY, P. M.

Nov. 1, 1852.

☞ Ask for Advertised Letters.

FOR SALE.

105 ACRES OF LAND, South [illegible] Pond, joining the town [illegible] the fork and on the East side of the [illegible] Road. This land will be sold entire or [illegible] not previously disposed of, will be [illegible] Auction on the 3d day of January next.

Also, for sale, a good harness [illegible]

November 1852.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to [illegible] HOUSE, with about 7 acres [illegible] about half a mile west of Fayetteville, [illegible] 2 stories, with 4 large and 2 small [illegible] venient Outhouses. Persons desiring [illegible] will please apply soon.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1852.

ELECTION.—As we announced in the ... Thursday last, Locofocoism has tri... Pierce and King are elected.

...ing is the result, as far as heard:—

FOR PIERCE AND KING:

...shire,	8 votes.
...ford,	5 "
...	4 "
...	6 "
...	35 "
...	7 "
...	27 "
...	3 "
...	8 "
...	15 "
...	8 "
...	10 "
...	9 "
...	7 "
...	9 "
...	23 "
...	13 "
...	6 "
...	4 "
...	5 "
...	11 "
	223

FOR SCOTT AND GRAHAM:

	5 votes.
...	13 "
...	10 "

...m, Arkansas, Texas, Florida.

UNCERTAIN:

	12 votes.
	12 "
	6 "
	4 "

...rs will see that we put North Caroli... and Graham, (and it gives us ... pleasure to do so,) on the authority ... we have received and of the follow... despatch, just at hand:—

By Telegraph.

RALEIGH, Nov. 8.

...is within a fraction of Five Thousand ... except thirteen. We expect ... to make up the deficiency and ...

... we will give the ... It will turn out, ... Pierce and King ... popular vote: ... Locofocos have an ... latter the majority ... Out of probably ... majority will ... How ... the Locofocos, of ... Whig party! The idea ... of nearly two millions ... deserting their principles ... their party and their coun... one trial of strength, they are ... is absurd in the extreme. ... Whigs, never despair of ... destinies are, for a brief pe... in the hands of the spoilers.— ... tleness of their victory, the ... power, will break them down ... years. Whether it should or ... every Whig owes it to himself and ... to stand by his colors, firmly and ...

... that a leading Locofoco declar... a few days ago, that he would ... election of Pierce and King ... North Carolina. And another in ... said, before he knew that Pierce ... in a single State, that he ... two or three Northern States ... Whigs should have gained what ... person county.

...show that we in North Carolina ... a glorious victory, if, as we ... have carried our good old State. ...tory to the Locos of North Caro...

... that of the few States which ... Scott, so far as heard from, ... voted for his nomination in ... The Northern Whigs insisted ... Scott, and then ingloriously ...

... STATES.—Little Delaware gives ... Pierce by a majority of *thirty-...*

... Pierce's majority 1,074. ... Scott 44,205, Pierce 47,008, ... in 1,850.

... Pierce in Virginia will be ...

... Election in New York has ... 22 Locos to 11 Whigs, ... by the city of New York six ... among them—oh shame!— ...ly and blackguard, *Mike Walsh*, ... factious friend of ours, who ... Whig party has great reason to be ... Locofocos for not having nomi... Rynders for the Presidency. ... have carried the Governor and ... New York.

... Conference of the Methodist ... for North Carolina District ... session in this place on Friday ..., at 10 o'clock A. M. It is ... about 40 or 50 members.

...L.—A gentleman of the Bar, in no ... in the case, has furnished us with ... report of the trial which excited a deep ... in Montgomery and Richmond ... learning that the matter will be ac... to a number of our readers, and ... we gladly publish it.

...PAPER.—We have received the first ... Rowan Whig and Western Ad... paper published in Salisbury, ...

North Carolina Election.

	Scott.	Pierce.	Kerr.	Reid.
Anson,	992	369	1088	513
Ashe,	377	305	551	916
Bladen,	371	582	358	631
Brunswick,	352	301	343	271
Camden, maj.	425		488	122
Cumberland,	811	1488	783	1388
Chatham,	1002	724	995	980
Craven, maj.		50	597	698
Davie, maj.	155		490	345
Davidson,	1021	491	951	746
Duplin,	187	930	190	1072
Edgecombe,	89	1454	104	1425
Franklin,	366	697	341	721
Granville,	991	946	1005	1063
Guilford,	1554	334	1524	480
Greene, maj.		1	347	361
Halifax, maj.	79		551	541
Jones, maj.		9	214	240
Johnston,	708	870	773	883
Lenoir, maj.		110	267	459
Martin, maj.		266	260	676
Montgomery,	620	132	706	209
Moore,	546	484	615	646
New Hanover,	383	1400	350	1342
Northampton, maj.		72	504	586
Nash,	80	1030	84	1030
Onslow, maj.		422	167	696
Orange,	1441	1307	1528	1796
Pasquotank, maj.	223		453	247
Perquimons, maj.	54		347	342
Pitt, maj.	77		636	619
Randolph,	1030	277	1279	429
Robeson,	660	732	693	730
Rowan,	836	672	776	712
Richmond,	678	146	624	194
Sampson,	603	867	509	905
Stanly,	758	58	896	80
Stokes & Forsyth,	1081	1237	1132	1481
Surry & Yadkin,	1046	937	1206	1376
Wake,	1032	1357	1102	1561
Warren,	167	691	162	697
Washington, maj.	92		247	297
Wayne,	286	1605	283	1196
Wilkes,	1073	242	1345	393

LOSS AND GAIN.

WHIG GAINS.—In Ashe 437, Anson 48, Bladen 62, Chatham 263, Craven 51, Camden 50, Davie 10, Davidson 325, Duplin 139, Franklin 49, Granville 103, Guilford 176, Greene 13, Halifax 69, Jones 17, Lenoir 82, Martin 150, Moore 93, Northampton 10, Orange & Alamance 402, Onslow 107, Perquimons 19, Pasquotank 17, Pitt 90, Richmond 102, Rowan 100, Sampson 134, Stokes & Forsyth 193, Surry & Yadkin 279, Washington 142, Wake 134, Warren 11, Wayne 134.—Total gain 4079.

LOCO GAINS.—In Brunswick 24, Cumberland 72, Edgecombe 44, Johnston 12, Montgomery 9, New Hanover 25, Nash 4, Robeson 5, Randolph 87, Stanly 116, Wilkes 121.—Total 516.

Net Whig gain in 46 counties, 3564.

Besides those we have reported gains, in Iredell 201, Carteret 20 to 30, Beaufort 64, Lincoln 145, Gaston 163, Catawba 150, Mc. Rinderg & Union 255. And in Cabarrus 2 gain for Pierce.

Total net Whig gain in 54 counties, 4379 and reported, 4513.

44 votes were cast in Guilford county, N. C. (among the Quakers) for Hale and Julian for President and Vice President.

A GLORIOUS PRECINCT.—A friend has presented us with one of the Poll Lists kept at the recent Election at The Fork, in Montgomery county, N. C. It contains the names of 125 voters, and the tally list of the votes as they were counted out. Every one of the 125 votes were for Scott and Graham. Not a solitary Pierce and King man in that crowd. We shall preserve the list, as that of a pattern precinct.

Among the names we are glad to recognise many who are subscribers to the Observer.

In this County, the vote is largely increased. The Whigs gain since the August election 28, and the Locos 180. In the town election, the vote was 131 more than ever given before. It is said that two wagon loads of Locos were sent here from a country precinct, (besides others in other conveyances,) to swell the majority *here*, and yet the vote of that precinct is 9 larger than in August.

THANKFUL FOR NOTHING.—The North Carolinian plasters with praise, Messrs. Warren Winslow, J. G. Shepherd, C. G. Wright, and Malcom J. McDuffie, for their prodigious "efforts" in "canvassing this and the adjoining counties," and the Wilmington Journal devotes near a column to a like laudation of Col. Person, and Messrs. Wm. E. Hill, C. G. Wright, W. Winslow, Hon. J. C. Dobbin, &c., &c.

Now, when it is remembered that the speaking in this District, for which those gentlemen are thus glorified, has resulted in *a Locofoco loss* of 319 votes since August, (with Columbus county to hear from,) the public may well laugh, and the orators themselves may well feel mortified that their organs provoke the comparison.

Under these circumstances, to whom is credit due for *effective* speeches and exertions in the campaign? Why of course to Gen. Winslow, Jas. Banks, Wm. H. Haigh, J. T. Mullins, Wm. B. Wright and others of this town, and to J. G. Wright of Wilmington, Col. N. A. McLean of Robeson, and others, who have done the cause good service. They are the men who have *successfully* devoted their time and talents to the public good. And they will not be forgotten by that public.

There is one noticeable thing about this article in the Carolinian. It totally omits all mention of Col. Person, the Locofoco candidate for Elector. How is this? Has not the Colonel been acceptable to the party? and why? There are other significant omissions, not worthy of notice.

BARBECUES.—The North Carolinian and the Locofoco orators here make much parade over the increased majority in this precinct, where the Whigs had a barbecue. Have they forgotten a Locofoco barbecue at Averasborough, which resulted in a *Whig* gain? A Locofoco barbecue at Goldsborough, which resulted in a large Locofoco loss? And that the Hon. J. C. Dobbin's speeches at almost every point resulted in the same way? Witness Hillsborough, Jones's Mills, Snow Hill, Goldsborough, &c. What do they say to the speeches and Whig gain in Bladen?

FROM EUROPE.—The Africa, with dates to the 23d. The Cotton market remained firm; fair uplands 6¼d, middling 5¾. Sales of three days 56,000 bales.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	Scott.	Pierce.	Kerr.	Reid.
Fayetteville,	371	425	319	346
Rockfish,	66	77	71	56
Willis's Creek,	10	77	15	46
Seventy-first,	25	43	31	65
Quwhiffle,	18	62	13	62
John Munroe's,	11	45	16	45
Barbecue,	30	46	43	60
Upper Little River,	42	59	39	72
Buckhorn,	9	150	9	136
Neal's Creek,	11	105	12	106
Grove,	3	52	4	58
Averasborough,	76	132	57	117
Flea Hill,	67	48	75	52
Lock's Creek,	52	79	57	88
Carver's Creek,	20	88	22	79
	811	1488	783	1388

RICHMOND COUNTY.

	Scott.	Pierce.	Kerr.	Reid.
Little's Mills,	46	00	48	5
Mineral Springs,	220	33	136	38
Black Jack,	12	3	34	9
Rockingham,	114	35	124	46
McPherson's,	12	9	23	8
Stewartsville,	78	3	63	9
Wolf Pit,	16	2	21	6
Laurel Hill,	108	12	107	13
Williamson's,	72	45	68	60
	678	143	624	194

MOORE COUNTY.

CARTHAGE, Nov. 3, 1852.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son—Sirs: I drop you a line simply to let you know that gallant little Moore is right side up again. We have given Scott and Graham 62 majority.

	Scott.	Pierce.
Carthage,	95	143
Crane's Creek,	27	94
Pocket,	79	42
McAuley's,	78	60
River,	44	13
Ritter's,	58	27
Sheffield's,	82	8
Sanders's,	46	65
Sand Hills,	6	32
	546	484
Scott's majority,	62	

CHATHAM COUNTY.

PITTSBORO', N. C., Nov. 3, 1852.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son—Gentlemen: Below you have a statement of the votes given in this county, which will wipe away some of the disgrace of last August. I hope we have done as well all over the State:

	Scott.	Pierce.	Kerr.	Reid.
Pocket,	8	55	4	53
McPhaul's,	116	44	89	44
Matthews',	68	37	46	36
Bowden's,	25	11	22	13
Egypt,	65	41	58	40
Albright's,	38	00	79	6
Bear Creek,	140	176	157	253
Hadley's,	49	74	66	118
Pittsborough,	183	83	145	70
Silk Hope,	40	39	64	56
Haywood,	86	66	80	117
Lessiter's,	69	60	89	89
Jones's Grove,	74	31	81	60
Baldwin's,	41	7	32	17
	1002	724	995	989

Haywood is about a mile from Jones's Mill, the only place in the county at which the Dem. Elector, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, spoke—a loss to them of 51 votes.

Bear Creek, the place the Hon. A. Rencher was at on the day of election, resulted in a loss to them of 77 votes.

GUILFORD COUNTY.

GREENSBOROUGH, Nov. 3, 1852.

Gentlemen: Below you have the vote of Guilford:

	Scott.	Pierce.
Greensborough,	596	93
Jamestown,	295	81
Clemmons's,	140	17
Ward's,	42	10
Bruce's X Roads,	173	27
Ramsboro',	73	42
John A. Smith's,	7	9
Dr. Glenn's,	70	1
Thompson's,	29	32
Jesse Smith's,	95	19
Cobbe's,	124	13
	1554	324
	334	
Scott's majority,	1220	

MONK'S STORE, Sampson Co., Nov. 2.

Messrs. Editors: Most gallantly, nobly, gloriously, has Westbrooks redeemed her pledge! Today the Whigs of this Precinct have wiped out the stain of their inglorious conduct in August last, when Reid received 25 votes, and the gallant Kerr 94. Let's foot up to-day's work and see how the account stands: The old Hero of many battles, Winfield Scott, received 125 votes, while the Fainting General, Frank Pierce, received *that* 20," which shows that I have fully redeemed my pledge four weeks ago, (viz: 125 for Scott and 20 for Pierce,) which is 56 gain since the August election. This is glory enough for one day. If the gain is in proportion everywhere else, there is no doubt but the State has gone triumphantly for Scott and Graham. While 6 gallant and true Whigs went to other precincts to vote for Scott, 10 men from other districts came to Westbrooks and voted for Pierce. Had those six Whigs voted here, we could have counted out 131 for Scott; and if the 10 from other districts had voted at home, Pierce would have received but 10 in Westbrooks. Take the votes as they now stand, we gained 56; if every one had voted at their own precinct, we should have gained 52.

CLINTON, Nov. 3.

Gentlemen: The Election came off yesterday. We have gained over Kerr's vote, for Scott and Graham 94. The Locos have fallen off from Reid's vote 38. Pierce and King 867, Reid 905; Scott and Graham 603, Kerr 509. A considerable gain for old Sampson, the birth-place of Wm. R. King. If all the counties in the State have done as well as Sampson, North Carolina is redeemed from Locofocoism. Hurrah for Sampson!

MR. W. H. THOMAS.—The North Carolinian publishes an explanation of this gentleman's remarks in the Senate of North Carolina, which it seems to consider a vindication. Now with Mr. Thomas's explanations, made under the force of party drill and the denunciations of Whig Senators, we have nothing to do. He made the threat charged, as can be proven. And the Carolinian also *concealed* that threat from its readers until *after* the election, and after Mr. Thomas's lame explanation.

Thanksgiving Day.—The Governor of the State has issued his Proclamation, setting apart Thursday, the 25th day of the present month, (November,) as the day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for his manifold mercies and blessings.

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Nov. 4th, 1852.

DEAR SIRS:—No business of importance transacted in either branch of the Legislature the first of this week. On Monday local and private bills were principally acted on, or bills upon their third reading, which had been reported upon by committees, and to the passage of which there was but little objection. On Tuesday, the meeting was only a formal one, it being understood that no business would be done. But for the constitutional difficulty in the minds of some, of adjourning in any other way than from day to day without a joint vote by ballot, I presume the *formal* meeting would have been dispensed with for two days at least. Perhaps it is as well that they did not adjourn. Some business was gone through with, and but little of it was of importance enough to be overhauled. One vote yesterday in the House was reconsidered to-day, and the bill recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. It was the vote by which the bill to pay tales jurors under certain circumstances, was rejected. With some amendments, I think the bill will finally pass, and it seems but just that it should.

Several important bills were introduced in the House to-day. One by Gen. Saunders to amend the act to incorporate the North Carolina Rail Road Company. The purpose of this bill is to bring the State's subscription to the Road, and to appoint the Directors for the State. It provides that one-fourth of the State's subscription shall be paid as soon as subscribed, or as as soon as the money can be raised; and one-fourth every six months thereafter, or in proportion to the payments of the individual stockholders, and as often, if the interests of the Company demand it. It also provides that there shall be ten Directors—six in behalf of the State, to be appointed by the Governor and Council, and four to be elected by the Stockholders. The representative of the State's Stock in the general meetings of the Stockholders to be appointed by the Board of Internal Improvements. I presume this bill, or something similar, will be speedily passed, as it is highly important that the State should come in with its subscription;—the interests of the State no less than those of the Company require it.

Another bill was introduced by Mr. Ward, of Jones, to incorporate the North Carolina and Atlantic Rail Road Company. This, you will see at once, is a proposition to extend the Central Road to Beaufort. Whether this, or the one to extend the road to the West, will pass or not this session, it is impossible to tell at present. It is probable that they may, by a union of the strength of the two sections of the State. The plan suggested by Mr. Saunders would doubtless secure votes for them that they will not otherwise get. The difficulty in the way is that of making appropriations *at the present time*.

Mr. Dortch, of Wayne, also introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors to free negroes—making it the subject of indictment, and affixing the penalty of fine or imprisonment for a violation. There is but little doubt of the fact that the sale of liquor to free negroes is an indirect, though certain, mode of corrupting our slaves. If the former are permitted to buy it, the latter will be sure to get some of it. These I consider important bills. There were others of less importance, which I need not speak of at present.

The Senate to-day was chiefly occupied in the reading of engrossed bills from the House. There was no debate in either branch. E.

RALEIGH, Nov. 5, 1852.

The Senate to-day was occupied principally in the consideration of engrossed bills from the House, a number of which passed their second and third readings. They were for the most part, of a local character.

The House proceedings furnish as little interest as those of the Senate. One or two things however, may be considered worthy of a particular notice. Mr. R. M. Saunders, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to abolish Jury trials in the County Courts, with certain amendments. The original bill is the same as that introduced in the Senate by Mr. Kelly, and the amendments proposed I learn, will make some important alterations. They were ordered to be printed, and the bill was made the special order for Tuesday next. I shall not be surprised if some bill of the sort is passed the present session. The sentiment in favor of abolishing jury trials in the County Courts is evidently gaining ground. It may be of interest to mention, too, that the select committee on the bill to abolish the present law for licensing persons to retail spirituous liquors, reported against the measure. Mr. Barton, of Cleveland, introduced the bill, and as chairman of the committee submitted the report against it. His motives for introducing the bill are highly creditable to him, but I think his views are erroneous. He believes the license law to be a stain upon the character of the State, and that to *repeal* it would be to remove the stain. I look upon that law as a *check* upon the retailing of spirits; and if that be a stain, then to remove it would be a greater stain. The argument that the State, by that law, licenses crime for a pitiful addition to its revenue, is more specious than sound. The moral sense of the community, it strikes me, will induce them to hold on to this *check* until a *more effective one* is provided.

The committees on the Congressional and Senatorial Districts are at work, and I suppose will be able to report before Long. I have not yet seen a plan suggested by a member of either party. E.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1852.

Dear Sirs: The proceedings in the House of Commons to-day, show a considerable amount of work already accomplished, as well as a large amount yet to be done. A number of reports were made by the committees to-day and acted on, and not less than *nine* new bills were introduced. All but three of the bills were of local interest. One of the three of general interest, is a bill introduced by Mr. McIntyre, of Richmond, to amend the Constitution of the State. It proposes to strike out that part of the 1st Sec. Art. 4, of the amendments of 1835, which provides for amending the Constitution by Legislative enactment, and to insert a provision that a Convention, when called by a vote of two-thirds of the General Assembly, may propose amendments which may be submitted to the people, and if approved of by a majority of the qualified voters for members of the House of Commons, they shall become part of the Constitution. This bill passed its first reading and was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Another of these, is a bill introduced by Mr. Wheeler, of Lincoln, to establish a Military Institute in the Western part of this State, something after the model of the Military School in South Carolina, I suppose. His plan is to locate it near the Catawba Springs.

The other is a bill introduced by Mr. Martin, of Franklin, to give the election of Clerks and Masters in Equity to the people. This last I look upon as a small affair, and I shall not be surprised if the Legislature so regards it. The people, I am sure, do not desire to have the appointment, and Mr. M. will have but few to thank him, even if he should succeed in getting it through the Legislature.

Of the reports from committees in the House, I will only mention one. Mr. Harris, of Cabarrus, from the select committee to which was referred the Free Suffrage Bill, reported the same back to the House, with a recommendation that it *do not pass*. The bill having been read the second time, Mr. Dargan, of Anson, took the floor, apparently prepared to enter upon the discussion of its merits; when, by general consent, it was laid upon the table until Monday next, at the request of Mr. Williams, of Warren, that the minority of the committee may have time to submit a report.

Very little was done in the Senate to-day. The bill to amend the Constitution by striking out the provision for amendments to that instrument by Legislative enactment, was rejected. Next week, I doubt not, the business of both branches will begin to increase in interest. There is much important business to be done; and I am happy to believe that there are able and faithful men in both Houses who are anxious to do what they can for the State. E.

The Observer of the 4th states that Gen. Pierce lost in Concord the place of his residence, and Manchester a neighboring town, 173 votes. As a set off to this we state upon the authority of the Union that in Concord Gen. Pierce's gain is 291 votes.—*North Carolinian.*

So says the last North Carolinian. Will it be believed, that when that paper was issued, the Editor had in his possession the Washington Union of the previous Thursday, (the latest date then received,) in which the following appeared? Yet such is undoubtedly the fact:—

From the Washington Union of Nov. 4.

"*New Hampshire.*—In Concord, Pierce has 612; Scott, 544; Hale, 169. Cass's majority in 1848, 277—democratic loss 179.

In Manchester, Scott has 824; Pierce, 706; Hale, 113. In 1848, Taylor had 124 majority—whig loss, 6."

P. S. *This morning's Union* claims 291 for Pierce. We do not know which is right.

The receipts of Tolls on the F. & N. Plank Road, on 8 miles including Bridge, for the month of October, amount to about $400. This is not considered more than an average month, and at that rate the stock will be perhaps the best investment in the State.

The F. & Centre Plank Road Company commenced charging Tolls yesterday (Monday) on 8 miles.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.

Gen. Scott's Views as to his Defeat.—Gen. Scott attributes his defeat, firstly to the defection of Mr. Webster, and secondly to the lukewarmness of Mr. Fillmore and his friends.

The Whigs here acknowledge themselves thoroughly beaten, but not exasperated or dispirited as after the defeat of Mr. Clay.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

NOVEMBER 8, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	14	15
BEESWAX—	23	25
CANDLES—Fayette. mould	14	
Adamantine	30	35
Sperm		50
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10	11
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	9	9¼
Prime,	8½	
Fair,	8¼	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	14	16
Dundee,	13	15
Burlaps,	10	12
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	16	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6½	7
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	32	35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 25	4 12½
Fine,	4 00	3 87½
Scratched,	3 75	3 62½
GRAIN—		
New Corn,	60	
Wheat,	75	80
Oats,	40	
Peas,	70	80
Rye,	75	
HIDES—		
Dry,	7	8
Green,	3	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	13	14
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	22	25
New Orleans,	40	
OILS—		
Linseed,	80	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 75	
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 00	1 10
Clover, per lb.	12½	15
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,		65
Apple " new		40
Northern "	40	42
N. C. Whiskey,	37	40
Northern "	30	35
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American gin,	35	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10½
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	2	2½
Manufactured,	8	15
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2¼	2½
10 x 12,		2¾
WOOL—	20	21

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

No change in Cotton: principal sales at 9¼.
Flour has advanced a little: selling at 3¾, 4, and 4¼.
Corn has declined: selling at 60 cts.
No other changes to notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon hams 14. Cotton 9½. Naval Stores—Turpentine dull, 3 35; Spirits 45; Rosin 1 20; Tar 2 05. Timber,—sales of 6 rafts, ranging from 8 75 to 6 50.

At Charleston, cotton 9¼ to 10.

Total receipts of cotton 415,107 bales, against 302,070 last year. Increase 113,037.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 4.—Str Fanny Lutterloh with goods for H L Myrover & co, A S Brown, T J Johnson, M McKinnon, C T Haigh & son, S J Hinsdale, P P Johnson, B Rose & son, G Fieck & co, R D McNeill, W McIntyre, J & T Waddill, E Fuller, G S Deming, S W Tillinghast & co, A A McKethan, Benbow, Kyle & co, A M Campbell, W H Latterloh.

Nov. 5.—Str Rowan, with boats Ben Berry and H L Myrover in tow, with goods for A Coats, T S Lutterloh, H L Myrover & co, W H Lutterloh, J W Powers, S H Steel, M McKinnon, W Draughon, J & T Waddill, G S Deming, Benbow, Kyle & co, Smith & Jones, J A Smith, Willkings & co, A A McKethan, B Kayton, J W Powers.

Nov. 7.—Str Fanny Lutterloh, with goods for H & E J Lilly, E J Hale & son, M McKinnon, T J Johnson, J A Smith, Smith & Jones, T R Underwood, Dr W P Mallett, C B Mallett, C C Man co, C C Barbee, Cook & Taylor, L S Crittenden, R Strange.

MARRIED,

In Anson county, on the 3d instant, by Rev. C. S. Walker, Dr. ROBERT, B. FLADGER, of Marion District, S. C., and Miss BETTIE KNOTTS.

At Carolina Female College, on the 2d instant, Dr. JOHN G. SMITH and Miss EUGENIA, daughter of William G. Smith.

In Anson county on the 20th ult., by Rev. C. S. Walker, Dr. JAS. E. EASTERLING, to Miss MARTHA E. LEGRAND.

DIED,

In Stanly county, on the 30th ultimo, JAMES, son of William S. and Laura Pemberton, aged 2 years and 1 month.

At Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 25th ult., Mrs. SARAH C. COVINGTON, consort of Wm. Covington, in the 69th year of her age. She was for 50 years a worthy member of the Methodist E. Church.—In all the relations of life, she was ever found faithful in the discharge of the duties devolving upon her; and in the different circumstances attending her eventful life, she had ever proved herself a pattern of female excellence: a devoted wife, an affectionate mother, a kind mistress, and good neighbor; in a word, a consistent christian. She leaves a large family of children, and an extensive circle of relations and friends, to mourn their loss; but they have this consolation, if they follow her christian example, putting their trust alone in Christ, they will meet her in heaven.—[*Communicated.*

At his residence in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 25th ult., in the 82d year of his age, Hon. ISAAC WAYNE, the only son of Maj. General Anthony Wayne of the Revolutionary War. Col. Wayne was an excellent citizen, and well worthy of the distinguished name he bore. In early times he took a prominent part in the politics of the State, and was a member of the 18th Congress. He was also the candidate for Governor of the Federal party in 1814, in opposition to Gov. Snyder.

Near the Round Top, on the Big Rock and Western Plank Road, COLIN, infant son of A. S. and Catharine Cameron, aged about 15 months.

At Leesville, Robeson, the residence of her brother, John W. Powell, Esq., on the 12th inst., Mrs. MARTHA FULLMORE, aged about 45 years.

At Carolina Female College, on the 11 inst., MARIA A. E. LONG, only daughter of Mc. Long, of Anson county, aged 12 years, 11 months and 10 days.

On the 20th ult., Mr. DANIEL CAMPBELL, Sr., in the 56th year of his age. He was a native of the Island of Jura, Argyleshire, Scotland, but for the last 42 years a resident of this county. He was for the last 23 years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died in the full hope of a blissful immortality. [com.

In Wadesborough, on the 1st inst., FANNIE JONES, infant daughter of Dr. Edmund F. and Flora Ashe, aged about 20 months.

At Carolina Female College, on the 2d inst., of typhoid fever, WILLIAM LEDBETTER.

In Bladen county, on Monday last, GEORGE T. BARKSDALE.

In Bladen county, on the 28th ult., Mrs. REBECCA BROWN, relict of John Bright Brown, Esq., in the 63d year of her age.

On the 25th ult., at the Carolina Female College, of Typhoid fever, Miss SARAH ANN CHANDLER of Williamsburg District, South Carolina.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 3—Brigs Macmillan from Savannah, H B Crosby from N York, Susannah from Cardiff. 5—Schr. Mary Powell from N. York.

H. BRANSON

OFFERS FOR SALE,
70 Reams Medium Wrapping Paper,
9 " Large "
1 cask new Rice,
500 papers fine cut Chewing Tobacco.

DAILY EXPECTED,

7000 LBS. BACON, on consignment and will be sold LOW, in lots to suit.
Nov. 6. 40-2w

COLORED DAGUERREOTYPES.

MY Room is again open for the reception of visiters, or those who may want likenesses of themselves or families, single or in groups, and in every style imaginable; for I have recently purchased a variety of fancy cases, to suit all tastes. Hours for children, from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. Instructions in the Art given, and apparatus furnished if wished. My Room is in the same place, Bentow's Buildings, near the Bank of Cape Fear.
T. O. SMITH.
Nov. 6. 41 3m

ON CONSIGNMENT.

10 BBLS. PORK.
10 " Fish Herrings.
Just received and for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
Nov. 8, 1852. 41tf

SECOND FALL STOCK.

THE undersigned expect to receive, during the present week,

A large and general assortment of such Goods as they usually keep,

And would be pleased to exhibit them to their old customers, and to purchasers generally.

These goods were selected personally and with much care, and will be offered at the lowest market prices to back country merchants and others.
H. & E. J. LILLY.
November 8, 1852. 41*1m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, desirous of changing his business, will, on Wednesday, 1st of December next, offer at Auction his present stock of GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Saddlery, and Groceries.

He will also rent or sell the PLANTATION on which he now lives, containing between 300 and 400 acres. He deems it useless to describe it, as those wishing to purchase will examine the premises. The sale will continue from day to day, until the goods are disposed of.

He will also hire out privately, for the ensuing year, 18 or 20 likely Negroes. If not hired out privately, they will be hired out at the above sale.

The subscriber has a likely team of Mules, and a good Timber Wagon with new gears, which he would like to dispose of. Also seven Horses.

Those persons who are indebted to the subscriber must positively settle the same at the above sale, or they will have the pleasure of settling with an officer, as no longer delay will be given.

Terms of sale made easy.
C. A. HARRISON.
Leon. Sampson Co., Nov. 5, 1852. 41-4t

The Wilmington (Weekly) Journal will copy until sale, and send account to C. A. Harrison.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 25th October, two Negroes, namely BEN and VIRGIL.

DESCRIPTION.

BEN is about 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs about 190 lbs.; his hair is long, and he sometimes keeps it tied up in strings; has very large teeth, large eyes, and good teeth. He can read and write, and possibly may write himself a pass. His age is 29.

VIRGIL is about 5 feet 9 inches high; weighs about 150 lbs.; spare made, and has a large scar, caused by a burn, on his right hip or thigh. Has good teeth, and when spoken to looks down. His age is 24.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me, or to any Jailer in this State so that I can get them again, of the above boys.

I will give an additional reward of $200 for proof sufficient to convict any white person or persons of harboring said boys.
C. A. HARRISON.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., Nov. 5, 1852. 41tf

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 25th of October last, my negro boy LEWIS, about 21 years old, weighs 170 lbs., has large white teeth, very large feet; his complexion tolerably dark; 5 feet 10 inches high. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said boy to me, or to any Jailer so that I can get him again.
C. A. HARRISON,
for Susan D. Caraway.
Sampson county, Nov. 6, 1852. 41tf

HORSES.

A PAIR of well broke MATCH HORSES for sale.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Nov. 4, 1852. 40-2w.

BACON AND LARD.

WILLIAM MacINTYRE offers for sale,
10,765 Lbs. prime BACON.
10 Bbls. Clear Mess PORK.
12 Bbls. Leaf LARD.
October 25, 1852. 37-6w

CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!

5000 La Josefina Gift Regalia,	4000 Regalias,
5000 La Union Principes,	2000 Ambrosia,
5000 Jenny Lind,	2000 Ben Franklin,
5000 Plantation,	2000 Noriega,
3000 Panetelas,	2000 Neptuno,
3000 Conquesta,	2000 Voluntero,
3000 La Celebrada,	2000 Morenita,

For sale by CHAS. BANKS.
Oct. 20, 1852. 36tf

CHARLES BANKS

IS receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of GOODS, consisting in part of

2 cases Jar Prunes,	2000 lbs. Brazil Nuts,
100 boxes Sardines,	2000 lbs. Hazel Nuts,
5 cases Pres'd Ginger	1000 Cocoa Nuts,
50 boxes Raisins,	50 bbls. and boxes Soda,
1000 lbs. soft-shell Almonds	Butter, Sugar and Water Crackers,
1000 lbs. Walnuts,	

50,000 Havana and Principe Cigars,
Stoughton's Bitters, Worcester Sauce, Currants, Citron, Cassia, Yeast Powders, Dates, Quince and Guava Jelly, Capers, Olives, Pickles (in gallons, half-gallons, and quarts,) Brandy Pine Apples and Peaches, Macaroni, Vermacelli, Cordials, Pine Apple Cheese, Preserves (in pints, quarts, and half-gallons,) Conserve Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Liquorice, &c.; which will be sold at very low prices.
Oct. 20, 1852. 36tf

HAVING taken the Stand recently occupied by J. E. Bryan, Esq., I have a large and general stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. Also, Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

Which I will sell low to punctual customers or exchange for Produce. C. E. LEETE,
2 doors East of the Market House.
Oct. 20, 1852. 36tf

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday the 10th day of November next, I will offer for sale my land in this county, containing about SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY acres in one body. The land lies on the south side of Lower Little River,—very near to the well known and oft-frequented "McFadyen Springs," where a boarding house might be established with profit to the owner.

At the same time, I will sell my stock of all kinds.

The terms will be accommodating and will be made known on day of sale.

A. B. McFADYEN.
Cumberland county, Oct. 9. 33-ts

D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received, in addition to their former Stock—

100 kegs NAILS,
10 hhds. Sugar,
20 bbls. Granulated ditto,
60 bags Coffee,
50 pieces Dundee Bagging,
7 bales Gunny Cloth,
45 coils Rope,
6 tons Sweeles and English Iron,
50 kegs pure and extra White Lead,
50 boxes Window Glass,
46 bags Drop and Buck Shot,
25 kegs FFFG Powder.

—ALSO—

Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
Bar and Fancy Soaps,
Mackerel, in barrels and half-barrels,

Cheese, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Salts, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Yeast Powders, Sperm Candles, &c.; with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

We offer the above Goods at low prices, for Cash or good paper. D. & W. McLAURIN.
Sept. 13, 1852. 250tf

Wm. Rowland's Mill Saws.

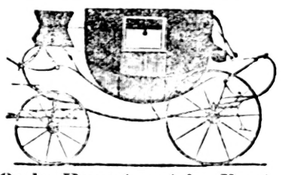
1 DOZ. full 3-16 thick, for sale by
BRANSON & SON.
August 9. 15-tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.
L. H. WHITAKER.
August 21, 1850. 34tf



Only Burnt out in Part.

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the remains of his old stand, opposite Liberty Point. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having kept the greater portion of his Timbers at a distance from the manufactory, he has on hand a large and well selected lot of thoroughly seasoned Timber, of every description used in his business, which enables him to retain all his principal workmen. He is therefore now prepared to do any work in his line in the very best style, and on the most favorable terms—as low as any work of the same quality in N. C.

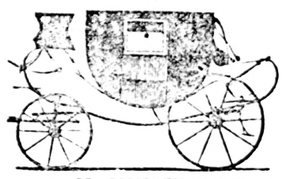
He has on hand, completely finished,
8 Barouches, for 1 or 2 horses;
6 Rockaways, and 13 Buggies.
Also, nearly finished,
10 Carriages for 2 horses;
20 Barouches for 1 and 2 horses;
12 Rockaways, and 30 Buggies;

All of which are of the most approved plan and finish, and will compare with any work in the U. States for neatness and durability.

Having been engaged in the above business for the past 20 years, his work is well known, and he refers to old customers for proof of its durability.

☞ All work warranted for 12 months, and repaired free of charge should it fail by bad workmanship or material, within that time.

☞ REPAIRING executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
July 26, 1852. 59



A. H. WHITFIELD,

Coach & Light Carriage Manufacturer,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it without charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work before purchasing, as it cannot be surpassed for style, elegance, and durability. He is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ PAINTING neatly executed at short notice and on lowest possible prices.
Fayetteville, Feb. 2, 1852. 61tf

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH & SON.
July 13, 1852. 8tf

FOR SALE.

A NEW 2 Horse Wagon.
July 12—7-tf J. D. WILLIAMS.

WESTERN BACON.

10 HHDS. just received and for sale by
T. S. LUTTERLOH & CO.
July 21, 1852. 10tf

10 TONS Swedes IRON, assorted sizes, for sale by P. P. JOHNSON.
August 26, 1852. 20tf

THE CELLEBRATED BUCK PATENT

COOKING STOVE,

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving their FALL STOCK of

GOODS.

Consisting of a full assortment of

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, a large supply of Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, Saddlery, Crockery and Glassware, Gunny and Dundee Bagging and Rope, Nails, Iron, &c. &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public to call and examine our Stock; it is LARGE and will be sold on accommodating terms. J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.
August 30, 1852. 21tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY for Sale.

THE Subscriber having removed to Tennessee, desires to dispose of his residence and lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. He therefore offers for sale, on accommodating terms, his residence at ROSE HILL, and the tract of 500 acres of land attached thereto, and also the Meadow Farm tract of 1000 acres, adjoining the former.

Previous advertisements have described the residence and lands and their advantages. Persons desirous of further information can obtain it from Mr. Isaac B. Hawley, who has full power to sell the property and give deeds.

W. H. HARDIN.
Aug. 30, 1852. 21

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 393 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.

Apply at this Office.
Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

LAND FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE tract of Land is offered for sale, containing 220 acres, lying 5½ miles west of Fayetteville, near the F. & W. Plank Road, adjoining Mrs. Nott and others, with a good dwelling and other necessary outhouses, well watered and healthy situation. Apply soon to D. G. McDuffie in Fayetteville, or to Jas. R. McDuffie on the premises, for particulars.
June 26, 1852. 3-tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store in which we store cotton and other produce. D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have formed this day a copartnership, under the firm of McDONALD & McMASTER, for the transaction of a general

Barter, Grocery, and Provision Business;

And expect to receive their full Stock by the 25th inst., at their Store on Gillespie street, a few doors above the State Bank. J. B. McDONALD.
JOHN E. McMASTER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 6, 1852. 15

WANT OF MONEY!

I WILL sell my *SUMMER RESIDENCE*, two miles from the Market, on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road—one of the most desirable and healthy places in the county.

Also, 10 Shares of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock, and 50 Shares of Fayetteville Hotel Stock.

With the largest stock of Ready-made CARRIAGES and BUGGIES ever offered in this place—over $5000 worth—completely finished. All of which I will sell at very reduced prices for cash or negotiable notes.

So little attention has been paid to the call made by me after the fire of the 24 inst., on those indebted to me to call and settle, that I am induced to offer the above property at reduced prices to enable me to rebuild my Carriage Establishment and continue my business with convenience.

I shall place notes in proper hands for collection, if not paid soon. I have all my accounts made out to the 1st Jan'y 1852. A. A. McKETHAN.
March 29, 1852. 77tf

HALL & BOLLINGER

CONTINUE to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, with all its branches, in this place. They have added, within the last six months, $1000 worth of Patterns, and are now prepared to furnish Millwrights with Machinery, at short notice, for Wheat, Corn, Grist, and Saw Mills.

Steam Mills repaired throughout.

Our terms are cash on delivery. 10 per cent. will be added for every 30 days an account may stand unpaid. We cannot carry on this business on the credit system, neither do we intend doing so.

HALL & BOLLINGER.
August 18, 1852. 18tf

NEW FIRM.

THE subscriber has now on hand, and will sell cheap for cash, his large and well assorted Stock of single and double barrel SHOT GUNS, of the best make, and latest patterns. Also, Colt's Patent Repeating Pistols, and Allen's Revolvers; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps; &c., &c.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 500 yards.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above-named articles, will do well to give me a trial, and they may be sure to find the greatest Bargains ever offered in this town.

Repairing of every thing in the gun-smith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge. M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay Street, opposite the Marble Yard,
Fayetteville, N. C.
August 16, 1852. 17 tf

Bank Checks for sale here.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership under the name and style of

STEDMAN & HORNE,

And may be found at the foot of Hay Mount, in the house formerly occupied by Hall & Johnson.

They have received their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of

Staple Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Boots & Shoes, Sole Leather, Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c. Also, a general assortment of Groceries, including a choice selection of Liquors.

We keep on hand spun Yarn, from the Deep River M. Co. at Factory prices. We will take in exchange for goods, country produce of any kind.

N. A. STEDMAN.
W. T. HORNE.
Oct. 4, 1852. 32tf

SMALL AND TALL:

COME ONE, COME ALL,

And get you a Gun that will carry a Ball!

THE subscriber has now on hand, and will sell cheap for cash, his large and well assorted Stock of single and double barrel SHOT GUNS, of the best make, and latest patterns. Also, Colt's Patent Repeating Pistols, and Allen's Revolvers; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps; &c., &c.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 500 yards.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above-named articles, will do well to give me a trial, and they may be sure to find the greatest Bargains ever offered in this town.

Repairing of every thing in the gun-smith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge. M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay Street, opposite the Marble Yard,
Fayetteville, N. C.
August 16, 1852. 17 tf

Bank Checks for sale here.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

For 1852.

I HAVE just received my Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, for the Fall and Winter trade, consisting in part as follows:

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; plain, bl'k and fig'd Silks; fancy do; bl'k and col'd French Merinos; English do; bl'k and col'd Alpacas; French and English printed Delains, (some embroidered and very handsome;) Merino Shirts and Drawers; Wool Shawls; Cassimere and Crape do; Flannels; Worsted Caps; Bonnets, Sacks and Muffs for Children; Negro Blankets, and a few good bed Blankets; Carpets and Hearth Rugs; French and American Prints; Ginghams; bleached and brown Domestics; Osnaburgs; Malbro Goods; bl'k and col'd Cotton Velvets; Velvet Trimmings; Jaconet and Swiss Muslin; Bishop and Victory Lawns; Jaconet and Swiss Edgings and Insertings; Linen Trimmings; Cotton and Lisle Edgings; Infants' Waists; Fringes; Gimps; Picnic Mitts; Gloves and Hosiery; Ribbons, Bonnets, Girls' Flats and Straw Trimming; Damask and Merino.

Also, a good assortment of Shoes and Boots, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, Girls and Children; together with many other articles not enumerated, making my stock complete; to which the attention of my friends and the trading public generally is invited. Grateful for past favors, I hope by offering goods at reasonable rates to continue to share a portion of public patronage.

North-West Corner Market Square, No. 2, Green st., Fayetteville, N. C. P. SHEMWELL.

P. S. I keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Salem Cassimeres and Kerseys.
Sept. 25, 1852. 29-tf

Hats! Hats! Caps! Caps! Boots & Shoes!

FALL AND WINTER STOCK, 1852.

THE Subscriber has received one of the largest assortments in his line that he has ever offered in this market; to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public in general. Among his stock may be found nearly every style and quality that can be found in this market. He would say to all those desiring goods in his line to give him a call, as he is determined to sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers, at wholesale or retail. JOHN C. THOMSON.
Old Stand, South-West Corner Market Square.
Sept. 25, 1852. 29tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

I AM now receiving my usual assortment of FALL GOODS, all of which has been purchased for Cash, by the package, which will enable me to sell at uncommonly low prices.

In addition to my usual stock, I have purchased a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, which can be sold at very low prices.

Country merchants and others are invited to exam ine the above stock, as it is one of the largest ever offered in this State. JAMES KYLE.
Sept. 30, 1852. 31tf

Just received, per Steamer Fanny,

Kerseys,
Jeans and Blankets,
Baskets and Tubs, assorted,
Rowland's Mill Saws,
Anvils, Bellows and Vises,
75 Kegs Nails,
Glass, 8 X 10 and 10 x 12,
White Lead,
Linseed Oil.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.
Sept. 27, 1852. 23tf

Price of Rags advanced.

PERSONS who have made contracts with J. F. Jordan & Co. for furnishing RAGS, are hereby informed, that we will pay 3½ cents per lb. on all Cotton Rags, Rope and Bagging, delivered to us after this date.

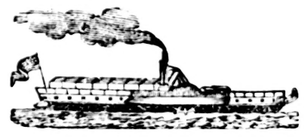
H. BRANSON & SON.
March 11, 1852. 72tf

THE Steamer FANNY LUTTERLOH will in future leave Fayetteville on Tuesdays and Fridays mornings, at 6 o'clock, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12 o'clock, and run regularly, carrying freight and passengers with despatch. T. S. LUTTERLOH.
July 22, 1852. 8tf

The Brothers' Steamboat Company,

OR BANKS'S LINE,

IS prepared with Steamers "*Brothers*" and "*Douglas*" and a complement of Tow Boats, to carry with despatch all Freights shipped by them, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, or to any intermediate landings on the River. JOHN BANKS, Ag't, Wilmington.
D. & W. McLAURIN, Ag'ts, Fayetteville.
Sept. 18, 1852. 25-6m



STEAMER SOUTHERNER

WILL leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Wilmington at 7 o'clock P. M. And will leave Wilmington every Monday and Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M., and arrive in Fayetteville next morning.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
April 26, 1852. 85-tf

A CARD.

THE return of low water renders it necessary that the Steamer Chatham should be employed as a tow boat. She will not therefore run as heretofore, on any regular days, until further notice.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Ag't Cape Fear S. B. Co.
May 12, 1852. 90-tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849 56-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being anxious to concentrate his business more, offers for sale his farm on Ashpole, in Robeson county, containing nearly ONE THOUSAND ACRES, from 150 to 200 of which is under cultivation, producing cotton extremely well. The balance is woodland, and considered some of the best land in the county. On the premises are a dwelling and all necessary out houses; two cotton gins, one by horse, the other by water. Situated in as good a neighborhood as is in the country; a good school now in operation under the care of the Rev. Mr. MacDonald, within one-fourth of a mile of the dwelling. From 15 to 20 hands could be profitably employed in farming. It is also a good location for a country store, being from 40 to 50 miles distant from Fayetteville and Cheraw, the principal market towns, and in a thickly settled country. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as a purchaser would be sure to examine for himself.

Also, another tract, containing 300 acres, lying on the west bank of Lumber river, being good Turpentine and Timber Land, and about 8 miles from the above described land. Terms will be accommodating.

Messrs. Wiley Alford, John Purcell, and Duncan MacNair will show the lands.

MALCOM PURCELL.
October 2, 1852. 35tf

The largest Stock of Goods ever offered by us!

We are now receiving much the LARGEST STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas, &c.

Ever offered by us in this place, to which we particularly invite the attention of Merchants, as we are determined not to be undersold.

STARR & WILLIAMS.
August 25, 1852. 20tf

10 BARRELS Extra family Syrup.
6 do. Glue for Distillers.
5000 barrel bungs. For sale by
Sept. 13, 1852. D. & W. McLAURIN.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of Leete & Johnson is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Thos. J. Johnson is alone authorized to settle the concern.

CHAS. E. LEETE,
October 1, 1852. THOS. J. JOHNSON.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted the firm of Leete & Johnson, are respectfully requested to come forward and settle their respective dues.

The business will be conducted in future by the undersigned on his own account, at the old stand near the Cape Fear Bank, where he hopes to see his old (AND VALUED) FRIENDS, and the trading public generally.

He has on hand and will be receiving shortly, his Fall and Winter Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery &c. &c.

55tf THOS. J. JOHNSON.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

1000 BBLS. Spirits Turpentine, for which the highest prices will be paid in Cash.
T. S. LUTTERLOH & CO.
August 16, 1852. 17-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the west, offers to sell his possessions in Moore county, N. C., situated on Juniper Creek, containing Twelve Hundred acres of land in one body. This land is well adapted for the culture of corn, cotton and wheat; for turpentine it is not to be surpassed, also for pine; is convenient to two turpentine distilleries—one in Moore, the other in Cumberland, either not exceeding four or five miles from said land; also, a sufficiency of water to put a distillery on the premises. A good dwelling and out houses on a high and healthy situation. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on the premises. COLIN McFADYEN.
October 15, 1852. 35-1m

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

IN my recent visit to New York, my principal object was to get workmen and material for the purpose of manufacturing Silk Hats. After getting there, and finding it difficult to get first rate workmen to come South, I gave up the prospect of procuring any, consequently purchased a large stock of SILK HATS. After making my purchase, I engaged a gentleman as principal workman, who came well recommended. He learned his trade in Europe; and for the last seven years he has been employed in a large manufacturing establishment in the city of New York. I then procured fashionable blocks and materials, and am now fairly at work

Manufacturing Ninety Hats per month,

And will have some of them ready for sale by the 20th inst. In order that I may not be overstocked, I offer for sale, AT COST, my late purchase of Nos. 1st, 2d, and 3d quality FASHIONABLE

Moleskin HATS.

Merchants may save money by purchasing of me. If you purchase in New York, it is often a month before you receive them.

I shall in a short time be able to furnish merchants with Hats of MY OWN MANUFACTURE, at N. York prices, to wit: No. 1 at $4.2, No. 2 at $3.6, and No. 3 at $3.00 per dozen.

I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my former customers, and invite them and other well disposed patriotic gentlemen, that are in favor of SUPPORTING SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES, to give me a call on or after the 20th inst., as I expect to have ready for exhibition and sale Hats of my own manufacture that cannot be surpassed in style and durability.

I would be pleased to see every gentleman, in country or town, and will take pleasure in exhibiting the Hats, and showing the different process they pass through from the fur on the skin until ready for the head. DAVID GEE.
Fayetteville, N. C, Oct. 9, 1852. 34tf

A NEW INVENTION.

THE undersigned has made an invention of a Smut Machine, which he will insure to be perfect in the extraction of smut in wheat, and wishes to inform Mill Owners that he is putting up machines at Union Factory, on Deep River, eight miles North of Ashborough.

My machines are composed of three distinct principles, centrifugal, scowering and reaction. It takes the wheat through three operations in going through the machine once.

Any persons buying a machine, after trying it, if it does not clean wheat, damp or dry, I will take it back. Price Seventy-five Dollars.

All letters addressed to New Salem Post Office, Randolph county. P. P. FREEMAN.
Oct. 12, 1852. 34Y

MARBLE FACTORY,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1852. 55-1Ypd

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.

J. A. GILCHRIST.
June 26, 1852. 3-tf

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

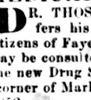
I WILL pay 3½ cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him. DAVID MURPHY.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. 68-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on Saturday the 13th November next, the LAND and MILL formerly known by the name of Harris's Mill, situate on Rocky River—the Land lying on both sides of the River, eight or nine miles Southwest of Pittsborough, and in about two miles of the intended plank road leading through that section of country. This Mill has an excellent pair of Burrs, an excellent Corn mill, and the bolting works were newly constructed last Summer with castings, and is in good order for making Merchant Flour: only the shaft of the main wheel is broken. This seat is remarkable for its fall and water power, and with a tight dam the mill runs all the year. There is not a better seat for a factory of any kind in all this country, (so said by the best of judges.) The terms easy and will be made known on the day of sale. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises for themselves previous to the day of sale.

BROOKS & THOMPSON.
Chatham county, Oct. 4, 1852. 33ts

MEDICAL NOTICE.



DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity He may be consulted at the Office directly over the new Drug Store of Samuel J. Hinsdale, South West corner of Market Square.
July 29, 1852. 13tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of Henry Branson & Son is this day dissolved. Henry Branson will settle the business of H. Branson & Son. H. BRANSON.
October 14, 1852. 34-8t

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has taken the Stand formerly occupied by Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Southwest corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, where he has opened his NEW STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, as he is determined to sell very low.

S. S. AREY.
Oct. 9, 1852. 34-6m

PIERCE'S MATHEMATICS.

NEW EDITIONS of Pierce's Plane and Solid Geometry; Algebra: Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Curves, Functions, and Forces, vols. 1 and 2. Just received and for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 10, 1852.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received their Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which they call the attention of their customers and the public generally, being determined to sell on as good or better terms than any Store in the country. Call and see.

FULLER & SELLERS.
Lumberton, N. C., Oct. 12, 1852. 33-4w

Received on Consignment,

AND for sale cheap, 50 bbls. WHISKEY.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
May 4, 1852. 88tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture Spirits Turpentine BARRELS. Those now on hand guage 43 to 45 gallons, and are made of the best seasoned white oak. Distillers wanting a good article, will do well to call and examine. Contracts to deliver Barrels for the next twelve months made on favorable terms.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
March 22, 1852. 75tf

50 BAGS COFFEE,
10 hhds SUGAR, Just received and for sale by P. P. JOHNSON.
August 26, 1852. 20tf

NEW MACKEREL.

25 BBLS. very fine new Mackerel. Also, 50 bbls. Herring. For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 20, 1852. 27-2m

RYE WHISKEY.

10 BARRELS, a prime article, just received and for sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

—ALSO—

20 bags prime FEATHERS.
Sept. 15, 1852. 26tf

BOOK BINDERY.

W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27tf

Sedgewick on Damages.

A TREATISE on the Measure of Damages, by Theodore Sedgewick, 2d Edition, revised and greatly enlarged.

Also, further supplies of The Works of Daniel Webster, to vol.; Wide, Wide World; Queechy: Days of Bruce, by Grace Aguilar; The Harmonist; Methodist Hymns; Discipline of the M. E. Church; School Books, &c., for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 7.

MILCH COW WANTED.

ANY one having a first rate one to sell, will please apply at the Observer Office. Sept. 27.

MUSIC.

A LOT of new MUSIC, consisting of Songs, Waltzes, Polkas, &c.

Benigna Waltz and Cornelia Waltz, by Mrs. S. M. Mallett; Sylph Polka and Cumberland Polka, by L. H. Whitaker. Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco. J. UTLEY.
May 31, 1852. 95tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Goods purchased at Floral College, are requested to make immediate payment, either to Mr. Hugh McArn in the neighborhood, or to himself in Cheraw.

D. B. McARN.
Cheraw, Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

AFFLICTED, READ!

PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL HOUSE, established 15 years ago, by Dr. Kinkelin, N. W. corner of Third and Union Streets, Philadelphia.

READ—YOUTH AND MANHOOD.—A vigorous life or a premature death. Kinkelin on Self Preservation. Only 25 cents.—This book just published is filled with useful information, on the infirmities and diseases of the human organs. It addresses itself alike to youth, manhood and old age, and should be read by all.

The valuable advice and impressive warning it gives, will prevent years of misery and suffering, and save annually thousands of lives. Parents, by reading it, will learn how to prevent the destruction of their children.

A remittance of 25 cents inclosed in a letter, addressed to Dr. Kinkelin, N. W. corner of Third and Union streets, Philadelphia, will ensure a book, under envelope, per return mail. Persons at a distance may address Dr K. by letter, (post paid) and be cured at home.

Packages of medicines, directions, &c., forwarded by sending a remittance, and put up secure from damage.

Booksellers, News Agents, Pedlers, Canvassers, and all others supplied with the above work at very low rates.
July, 1852. 9-

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Fullness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever, Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

CAN be effectually cured by DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain, and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

From the Boston Bee.

The editor said, Dec. 25th—

"Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint, from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience and to the afflicted we advise their use."

Look well to the marks of the genuine They have the written signature of C. M. Jackson upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, without which they are spurious. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 120 Arch Street, one door below Sixth, Phila., and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

Also, for sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.—Wholesale Agents for North and South Carolina, HAVILAND, HARRAL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

300 CORDS PINE WOOD, to be delivered at my Wharf during the next six months.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
July 22, 1852. 10tf

10 tons best Peruvian GUANO, for sale by C. T. HAIGH & SON.
Oct. 11, 1852.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

ON Thursday, the 18th November next, we will sell to the highest bidder, that valuable tract of land upon which Hector Curry, dec'd, formerly lived, in Robeson county, containing between four and five hundred Acres, directly on the road leading from Fayetteville to Lumberton, six miles from the former. The land is level, and surpassed by none in this part of the State for farming purposes. Improvements are comfortable buildings, and a most desirable orchard.

The payments will be divided into two equal payments, the first payment due January 1854, the last due January 1855.

Also, farming utensils, crop and stock of every description, on a credit of six months, purchaser giving bonds and approved security in all cases.

The sale will take place at the usual hour, on the premises.

JAMES McQUEEN, Executor.
SARAH CURRY, Executrix.
Oct. 25, 1852. 37tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE undersigned have the pleasure of announcing to parents, guardians, and the public generally that they have procured the services of the Rev. J. Smyth, graduate of Dublin and Glasgow Universities, to take charge of the above School. Mr. Smyth, from long experience, and undoubted literary attainments, as teacher of youth, is considered qualified to insure satisfaction to all such as may patronize his sons and wards under his care and instruction. As a scholar, disciplinarian and teacher, few are his equals, and fewer still his superiors. Board can be had with the Principal, and in the neighborhood at $8 per month. Tuition from $15 to $20, per session of five months. The institution will be opened for the reception of students on the second Monday in January.

JOHN C. McLAURIN,
DANIEL C. McLAURIN,
DUNCAN McLAURIN,
Commissioners.
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., Oct. 25, 1852.

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stamping, cementing and riveting Bands with rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, obviating the difficulty of bands stretching and rotting, so common way of making them, is entirely overcome by this process. Bands made in this way will run perfectly even, run true, and have more adhesion to the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent more power than those made in the common way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to render them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. McLEOD.
Hunt's Store P. O., Cumberland Co., N. C.

Band Shop near Jesse Walker's Mills, Hay st.

REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. Smith, Grocers; Chas. E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Shaw & Co., Wilmington; Mr. Ely, Mine; Mr. Ely, Hodgen Mine; Holmes Earthen Ware Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 22, 1852. 67tf

TO FEMALE TEACHERS.

THE Trustees of Floral College, N. C., will, until 11th of December next, receive the name of a single Committee, proposals for the place